The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,652.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town ..... Rs. 52 0
" including postage..... " 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town ..... " 28 0
" including postage..... " 38 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town ... " 16 0
" including postage..... " 21 0
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" including postage..... " 7 12
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under
First insertion ..... Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto ..... " 2 8
Third Ditto ..... " 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ..... " 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

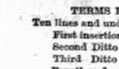
LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4½ " "
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ " "
In the Native Languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam ship ASIA, 1,579 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander J. Patterson, will be despatched on the 27th September 1870, at noon.

	Sept.		Oct.
Leave Bombay	27	Leave Colombo	4
" Ratnagherry	28	" Galle	5
" Vingorla	28	" Negapatam	8
" Carwar	29	" Pondicherry	9
" Mangalore	30	" Madras	12
" Cannanore	Oct. 1	" Coconada	14
" Tellicherry	1	" Vizagapatam	15
" Calicut	1	" Bimlipatam	15
" Beypore	1	" Gopalpore	16
" Cochin	2	" False Point	17
" Tuticorin	3	Arrive Calcutta	18

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore and Madras who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

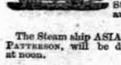
Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the Steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Baghdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

The Steam ship EUPHRATES, 650 tons, 120 H.P., Commander C. C. D. Hutchison, will be despatched on the 26th September 1870, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

THE Steam Navigation Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO and Co. of GENOA, will despatch, on the 15th of each month, one of their Now Steamers, viz. :—

INDIA	Capt. Dodero ..... 2,000 Tons
ASIA	Capt. ..... 2,000 Tons
PERSIA	Capt. Crocco ..... 2,000 Tons
ARABIA	Capt. Buzzolino ..... 2,000 Tons

FROM BOMBAY TO GENOA

calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA, MESSINA, NAPLES, and LEGHORN.

These Steamers, especially built for Passenger "raffic and fitted out with elegance and comfort, offer superior accommodation to 1st, 2nd and 3rd class Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	Including Wines.
Suez	28	22	8	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	
Messina	45	32	12	
Naples	47	33	13	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	35	14-10	Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break their voyage at any of the abovenamed Mediterranean Ports, and to resume it by any of the Company's Steamers to the port of destination marked on their Tickets.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

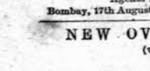
Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the Passage Money.

For prospectus, rates of freight and further particulars apply to VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 17th August 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE
(via SUEZ CANAL).

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.



LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A. VAPEUR.—MARC FRUSSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and most other Continental Ports and also for Liverpool. They have further made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles 1 per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.	
To Aden	£ 26	£ 15	£ 5	Without Wine or Food.
" Suez	40	£ 22-10	8	
" Port Said	£ 42	£ 24	9	
" Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36	£ 14	

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 20 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and 2nd from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

In accordance with the above, the s. s. BYZANTIN, 700 Tons, Captain Candolle, will be despatched on or about the 7th October next.

For further particulars, rates of freight, &c., apply to KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 7th September 1870.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.

22 Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariat,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Dealers, and the public generally, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels and every description of engineering stores for the repairs of steamers &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention :—

Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Tapa and Dies (Whitworth's) complete in Cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best Trieste Flour in barrels at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes, of sizes.

Anti-Corrosive Paint.	Fire Engines complete.
Corrugated Hoop Iron.	Patent Water Closets.
Jim Crows.	Traversing Screw Jacks.
Gunsmiths' English Bellows.	Corrugated Iron.
Canvas.	Belting of sizes.
Rollers, Skins.	Clear Cloth.
Red Lead.	Paper for Mill use.
Paint, assortment.	Iron Tanks of sizes.
Engine Oil of various sorts.	Fire Bricks.
Wire Rope.	Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N. B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.—VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

THE TWENTY-FIVE LAKH LOAN CASE.

Now Ready, at *Bombay Gazette* Office,

JUDGMENTS delivered by Mr. Justice Westropp and Sir Charles Sargent in the case of the

BANK OF BOMBAY
versus
THE ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION.

The above have been reprinted in Pamphlet Form, and copies may be had in this Office. Price ONE RUPEE.

Bombay Gazette Office, April 8.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

Rates of Fare for Passengers.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50; 2nd class £35 ..... } Exclusive of Wines.
To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £22 10s. .....
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £53; 2nd class £34. .....

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 8th June 1870.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On Sunday, the 25th September, at 8 A.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. SUMATRA, (2,201 tons, and 500 H. P.,) Captain C. Fraser, Will LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on 23rd instant.

The P. & O. S. N. Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon by noon on the day before the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

Passengers who prefer going on board the night before will be allowed to do so.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 7 A.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

PASSPORTS.

PASSENGERS intending to TRAVEL via MARSEILLES or BRINDISI are requested to take NOTICE, that it will be necessary to PROVIDE themselves with PASSPORTS vised by the French Consul, before leaving Bombay.

REDUCED PARCEL RATES.

A considerable REDUCTION has been made in the TARIFF of CHARGES for SMALL PARCELS to ENGLAND, &c., particulars of which can be learnt on application at this Office.

Ordinary Parcels will in future be received up to noon on Mail day, and Samples up to 4 P.M.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 17th September 1870.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear :—

REQUIREMENTS.

½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with straps.
2 " Under Vests.	1 Maud.
2 " Linen Collars.	1 Inverness Cape.
1 " Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 " Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
½ " Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
1 " Coloured Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat
1 " White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY, No. 25, Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE OF FIELD AND HILL GROUND AT TROMBAY.

On SATURDAY, the 24th day of September 1870, at 4 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. have received instructions to submit to sale by Public Auction at their Sale room, No. 25, Apollo Street, by order of the Official Assignee, and on account and risk of EDULJEE SHAPOORJEE and other Insolvents, all their right, title, and interest in the following hill ground, &c., &c. :—

All that piece or parcel of Inam ground called "Moojay Manoly" situated at "Cuskay Trombay," bounded on the east by that in to say, on the east by passage for men and cattle, west by public passage, on the south by the ground of Crustagur Thakoor Gowjee Nanjee and on the north by the ground of Mr. Edulji Merwanjee; also all that piece or parcel of ground of hay Funshacha Bhat and Yurkus, or barren ground, measuring 3 acres and 10 gunthas, more bearing Survey No. 87, situated at Cuskay Troombay, bounded on the east by the Curcar passage, west by the Doongree of Mr. Shreithur Balcrustna, south by Curcar ground and ground of Mr. Ruttonjee Manockjee. The above ground produces hay to the extent of about 2,500 bundles.

For all further particulars apply at the office of the Official Assignee, High Court, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 22nd September 1870.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

SALE OF THE SCHOONER "BHONUGGUR"
(if not previously disposed of by private contract.)

On THURSDAY the 29th instant at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms, by order of Messrs Khoja Hassanbhoy Thavur & Co., on account of the concerned, the iron built schooner "Bhonuggur." 284 tons burthen, registered, as she now lies in Bombay Harbour, where she may be inspected at any time.

N. B.—Further particulars and conditions of sale may be learnt on application to Messrs. Khoja Hassanbhoy Thavur & Co., or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MICROSCOPES.
AND SUNDRY OPTICAL INSTRUMENTS.

	Cash.	Credit.
BECK AND BECK'S BINOCULAR "Popular" Microscope, complete in Mahogany case...Rs.	205 0	225 0
BECK AND BECK'S "Educational" Microscope, complete in Mahogany case	135 0	150 0
BECK AND BECK'S "Universal" Microscope, complete, in Mahogany case	72 0	80 0
THE CODDINGTON LENS, of high magnifying powers, very useful for Opaque objects, as minerals, &c.; mounted in German Silver, each	3 8	4 0
MAGNIFYING LENSES, tripled folding, convenient for the pocket, and suitable for the examination of botanical, geological, and other small objects (combination of the lenses affords very considerable power); mounted in horn, each	2 8	3 0
WATCHMAKERS' EYE GLASSES, mounted in horn, each	2 4	2 8
MAGNIFYING, or READING, GLASSES, for the examination of Photographs, Maps, &c., or for the assistance of weak or aged sight in reading; mounted in German Silver frame with ebony handle of 2 inches diameter, each	2 4	2 8
Do. do. " 2½ inch diameter	3 0	3 8
Do. do. " 3 inch diameter	4 8	5 0
Do. do. " 4 inch diameter	6 4	7 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited),
IMPORTERS OF SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY,
No. 9, MARINE STREET.

WENHAM LAKE ICE on SALE, wholesale and retail.

Pass Books for Monthly Credit Accounts available.

Particular attention paid to the execution of out-station orders.

Orders from out-stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

Orders by Telegraph should mention Bombay reference.

TOBACCO on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 9, Marine Street, Fort.

GOLDEN ORANGE HONEY DEW, 1 to 5 lbs., Rs. 1-8 per lb., 20 lbs. and upwards Re. 1 per lb.

VIRGINIA PLUM, 1 to 5 lbs. Re. 1 per lb.; 20 lbs. and upwards 14 annas per pound.

Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

SUNDRY ARTICLES of American Import on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 9, Marine Street, Fort.

Kerosine Oil—best refined.	
900 Ash oars, 9 to 18 feet long	5 as. per foot.
100 barrels Navy Bread, 8,703 lbs.	Rs. 10 per cwt.
Flatform Scales, weighing 1,200 lbs.	" 125 each.
Do. " 800 "	" 100 "
American Union Scales	" 30 "
Do. " 8 lbs.	" 15 "
Do. " "	" 10 "
Post-office Scales, 4 lbs.	" 10 "
Preserved Lobsters, 1 lb. tins	" 6 per doz.
Do. Oysters, "	" 6 "
Condensed Milk	" 12 "
American Cheese	" 1 per lb.

Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LAMPS.—The undersigned have in stock a large supply of Victoria and Washington Street Lamps, as well as the internal parts of Victoria Street Lamps, which can be used in any ordinary Street lantern

The Victoria or Washington Street Lamps are in extensive use in Bombay, throughout the Presidency, and in the Native States. They are adapted for Verandahs, Gardens, or any out-door lighting where a lamp is required that neither wind nor rain affects.

Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by Cashor eference for payment in Bombay.

FARNHAM & Co.

BENSON'S

WATCHES Of all kinds	CLOCKS Of all kinds.	GOLD JEWELLERY Of the Newest Designs
LEVER.	DRAWING-ROOM.	BRACELETS.
HORIZONTAL.	DINING-ROOM.	BROOCHES.
CHRONOMETER.	CARRIAGE.	EAR-RINGS.
KEYLESS.	CHURCH.	LOCKETS.
CHRONOGRAPH.	HALL AND SHOP.	NECKLACES.

GOLD LEVER HUNTERS, 14, 18, 20, and 35 Guineas.
SILVER " 5, 7, 11, and 20 "

Mr. BENSON, who holds the appointment to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, has just published two Pamphlets, enriched and embellished with Illustrations—one upon Watch and Clock Making, and the other upon Artistic Gold Jewellery. These are sent post free on application. Persons living abroad can select the article required, and have it forwarded with perfect safety.

ORDERS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO
25, OLD BOND STREET; and THE CITY STEAM WORKS, 58 & 60, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON;
Or, if preferred, to H. S. King & Co. (late Smith, Elder, & Co. Bombay, of whom can be obtained the Illustrated Pamphlets.

NOTICES.

ALL PERSONS who may have PAID PREMIUM to the ex Directors of the BOMBAY BRANCH of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (in Liquidation) are requested to apply for REFUND of the same forthwith.

This Notice does not apply to Premium paid on Policies effected in the Indian Laudable and Mutual Assurance Society and Oriental Life Insurance Company.

C. H. OGBOURNE,
Attorney for the Official Liquidators.

Calcutta, 5th August 1870.

NOTICE.—The INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. ALEXANDER BROWN in our Firm CEASED on 31st July 1870.

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 14th September 1870.

NOTICE.—The INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. ALEXANDER BROWN in our Firm CEASED on 31st July 1870.

FLEMING & Co.

Kurrachee, 14th September 1870.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having made arrangements for the carrying out of ARCHITECTURAL WORKS in INDIA in connection with Mr. J. W. GALE, C.E., it is requested that PROFESSIONAL COMMUNICATIONS may, for the future, be ADDRESSED to him at his Office, Victoria Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Wm. EMERSON.

NOTICE.—APPLICATION will be received by the undersigned for the, OCCUPATION, from the 4th proximo, of PLOTS of GROUND at the COTTON GREEN at Colaba. A deposit of Rs. 100 for each Plot should accompany the Application. This amount will be forfeited in case of any evasion or delay in signing the Deed of Agreement or paying the full amount of Rent in advance before the 26th instant.

Further particulars may be learnt on application to KAHANDAS MUNCHARAM,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 13th September 1870.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks will be CLOSED on MONDAY the 19th, to THURSDAY the 22nd instant (both days inclusive), for the PAPEH and the PARSEE NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS :—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. P. MOIR, Agent.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China,
ROBT. CAMPBELL, Agent.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES SIMPSON, Agent.

For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

For the National Bank of India (Limited),
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

For the Agra Bank (Limited),
EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
R. STEVENSON, Agent.

Bombay, 7th September 1870.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the PARTNERSHIP formerly carried on between JEHANGIERJEE FRAMJEE JUSSAWALLA and the late JAMSETJEE COOVERJEE JUSSAWALLA, in Bombay and elsewhere, under the Names and Styles of JEHANGIER JUSSEEWALLEE BROTHERS and JEHANGIER & Co., was FINALLY DISSOLVED by mutual consent on the 3rd day of November 1869. The business of the said Firms will continue to be carried on as follows :—At Bombay, Lahore, Meean Meer, Scalkote, Delhi, Ferozepoor and Allahabad, by Cowasjee Jamsetjee, Jehangheer Jamsetjee and Ruttonjee Jamsetjee—in Bombay in the name of Jamsetjee Cooverjee's Sons, and elsewhere under the name of Jamsetjee's Sons. And at Bombay, Kurrachee, Shikur, Moolten, Peshawur, Rawul Pindee and Murree Hills, by Jehangier Framjee—in Bombay under the name of Jehangier Framjee & Co., and elsewhere as Jehangier & Co. The Outstandings of the late Firm in Bombay will be recovered by Jamsetjee Cooverjee's Sons only. The debts of the Bombay Firm will be paid by Jehangier Framjee and Jamsetjee Cooverjee's Executors. All other Claims against the said Firms are to be made, and all debts due to the said Firms are to be paid to the continuing Firms respectively.—Dated this 7th day of September 1870.

JEHANGHER FRAMJEE, COWASJEE JAMSETJEE JUSSAWALLA, DHUNGIERBOY JAMSETJEE JUSSAWALLA, by his Constituted Attorney, Cowasjee Jamsetjee Jussawalla, RUTTONJEE JAMSETJEE JUSSAWALLA,	Sons and Executors of the late Jamsetjee Cooverjee Jussawalla.

ALL PERSONS having Claims against the Estate of the late BIRAS FERNANDES, of Bandora, Esquire, or the Devisee under his Will, are requested forthwith to forward particulars thereof to the undersigned.

DALLAS & LYNCH,
Solicitors to the Trustee.

19th September 1870.

BYCULLA IRONWORKS.
RICHARDSON & ROBSON,
SUCCESSORS TO
MESSRS. DIXON & Co.,

IRON and BRASS FOUNDERS, SMITHS' ENGINEERS, and COMMISSION AGENTS.

Manufacturers of Cotton Presses, Girders, Boilers, Pumps, Tanks, Iron Gates and Railings, &c.

MESSRS. WM. WATSON & Co., CUSTOM HOUSE AGENTS, Land, Pass through the Custom House, and Forward Goods, Packages, &c., to their destination, and ship Packages, &c., for England or elsewhere.

Messrs. W. W. & Co. are also conducting a General Agency Business, in all its different departments.

Goods of every description, obtainable in Bombay, supplied to up-country Messes, Residents, Contractors, and others. Machinery, Agricultural Implements, &c., &c., imported through their English Correspondents at the request of Constituents.

Passages secured in, and all information furnished regarding, the various Steamers now trading with this Port.

23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—SERIOUS LANDSLIPS having occurred which make it undesirable to run Trains after dark between GOOLBURGA and SHOLAPORE, the Up Mail Train will leave Goolburga at 3-30 P.M. instead of as at present at 8 P.M., arriving at Sholapore at about 8.5 P.M. instead of as at present at 12-5 midnight.

The Train will leave Sholapore for Poona and Bombay at 12-35 midnight as at present.

This arrangement will remain in force until further Notice.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 19th September 1870.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES—LYONS.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the above-mentioned MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY are now prepared to accept Risks and grant Policies on every kind of Produce, either by Steamer or by Sailing Vessel to any Port.

All risks accepted by the Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurances Maritimes are participated in equally by the following old-established French Companies, viz. :—

Le Lloyd Francais, established 33 years.
La Compagnie Francaise, established 10 years.

GADDUM & Co.

Bombay, 19th April 1870.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—FOR SALE, 6, 8 & 10 H. P. Portable ENGINES, by Messrs. Clayton and Shuttleworth.

7 inch Centrifugal Pump, by J. & H. Gwynne.
Double Barrel Hand Pumps.
Hand Pumps on Tripod Stands.
Eade's Patent Pulley Blocks.
Traversing and Haley's Jacks.
Contractor's Plant of all kinds.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron, in sheets, 6, 7 & 8 feet long, 16, 18, 20 & 24 gauges.

Plans and Estimates given for Ornamental Gates, Railings, and all description of Machinery.

W. NICOL & Co.

THE BOMBAY MECHANICS' BUILDING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—An ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be HELD at the Office of Messrs. Wm. Watson and Co., Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 3rd October 1870, at 4 P.M.

1st.—To receive the Report of the Directors and the Audited Accounts for the year ending the 31st July 1870.

2nd.—To declare a Dividend.

3rd.—To elect a Director in the place of Mr. W. Colclough, resigned.

4th.—To elect two Directors for the current year in place of Messrs. Firth and Newman, who retire by rotation.

5th.—To elect Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
J. R. K. JOHNSON, Secretary.

N. B.—The Transfer Books are closed from September 19th to October 3rd, both days inclusive.

TO MERCHANTS.

For Sale, at the Bombay Gazette Office,
Price Rs. 11.

STREET'S INDIAN and COLONIAL MERCANTILE DIRECTORY for 1870.

Containing the Trade Returns, Tariffs, Populations, names of the leading Merchants and Traders, and much general information valuable to commercial men concerning the chief towns in India, Ceylon, China, Japan, the Eastern Archipelago, Mauritius, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, South Africa, Canada, British Columbia, South and Central America, West Indies, Mediterranean, and the United Kingdom.

In the Directory will be found particulars as to transit and passage rates, concise descriptions of each country and town, and principal products, banks and bank agents, &c., &c.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, Motherwallah, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES,

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. Crosse & Black. well's, Shaik Bacloo was convicted, by the Suburban Magistrate at Scaldah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The Genuine Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from every respectable Dealer in India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—OFFICERS in charge of BUILDINGS will find the PYRIMONT ASPHALTE the most effective and economical material for covering FLAT ROOFS, and for suppressing the rising of moisture through WALLS and BASEMENTS. Also for the FLOORS of

STORES and WAREHOUSES,
PRISONS, LAVATORIES,
ABATTOIRES and MARKETS,
BARRACKS—MORTUARIES,
ELEPHANT HOUSES, STABLES, and

Floors generally. The WHITE ANT and other vermin excluded

A LIST of WORKS to which the material has been successfully applied for upwards of 30 years, can be had post free on application to

J. FARRELL, Secretary,
Parliament Street, London.

Orders must describe the class of work for which the material is wanted, and the superficial area, that the shipment may embrace the proper qualities and quantities. Payment in England is required to ensure attention to an order.

All Blocks are impressed on two opposite sides with the words.

PYRIMONT
SEYSSEL.

NOTICES.

ONCE A WEEK,
A FRESH ADVERTISEMENT.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

WHITE MOLESKIN TROUSERS	Rs. 9 8
WHITE MOLESKIN TROUSERS for Riding	Rs. 9 8
WHITE MOLESKIN TROUSERS for Shooting	Rs. 9 8
WHITE MOLESKIN TROUSERS for Jungle Wear	Rs. 9 8
WHITE MOLESKIN BREECHES	Rs. 9 8
WHITE MOLESKIN BREECHES for Riding	Rs. 9 8
WHITE MOLESKIN BREECHES for Shooting	Rs. 9 8
WHITE MOLESKIN BREECHES for Jungle Wear	Rs. 9 8
DRAB MOLESKIN TROUSERS	Rs. 9 8
DRAB MOLESKIN TROUSERS for Riding	Rs. 9 8
DRAB MOLESKIN TROUSERS for Shooting	Rs. 9 8
DRAB MOLESKIN TROUSERS for Jungle Wear	Rs. 9 8
DRAB MOLESKIN BREECHES	Rs. 9 8
DRAB MOLESKIN BREECHES for Riding	Rs. 9 8
DRAB MOLESKIN BREECHES for Shooting	Rs. 9 8
DRAB MOLESKIN BREECHES for Jungle Wear	Rs. 9 8
WHITE CORD TROUSERS	Rs. 9 8
WHITE CORD TROUSERS for Riding	Rs. 9 8
WHITE CORD TROUSERS for Shooting	Rs. 9 8
WHITE CORD TROUSERS for Jungle Wear	Rs. 9 8
WHITE CORD BREECHES	Rs. 9 8
WHITE CORD BREECHES for Riding	Rs. 9 8
WHITE CORD BREECHES for Shooting	Rs. 9 8
WHITE CORD BREECHES for Jungle Wear	Rs. 9 8
DRAB CORD TROUSERS	Rs. 9 8
DRAB CORD TROUSERS for Riding	Rs. 9 8
DRAB CORD TROUSERS for Shooting	Rs. 9 8
DRAB CORD TROUSERS for Jungle Wear	Rs. 9 8
DRAB CORD BREECHES	Rs. 9 8
DRAB CORD BREECHES for Riding	Rs. 9 8
DRAB CORD BREECHES for Shooting	Rs. 9 8
DRAB CORD BREECHES for Jungle Wear	Rs. 9 8

PATTERNS of the above, and Cards for Self-Measurement, provided on application.

WATSON AND SONS,
BOMBAY.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The undersigned begs to intimate to Policyholders that PREMIUMS PAID INTO THIS OFFICE since 11th August 1870—the date on which the Company suspended business—if not WITHDRAWN before the 30th inst., will be TRANSFERRED on that date to the ATTORNEY for the OFFICIAL LIQUIDATORS, at Calcutta, to whom all applications in respect of such Premiums must thenceforth be addressed.

By order of the ex-Directors,
D. McL. SLATER.

Bombay, 10th September 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted :—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modifications as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).

The following are the DATES of SAILING of this Company's Steamers :—

FROM CALCUTTA.

For CHITTAGONG and AKYAB, 5th and 19th August, and 2nd, 16th, and 30th September.

For AKYAB, RANGOON and MOULMEIN, 10th and 24th August, and 7th and 21st September.

For RANGOON and MOULMEIN, 3rd, 17th and 31st August, and 14th and 28th September.

For STRAITS, calling at Rangoon and Moulmein, 17th August and 14th September.

For PORT BLAIR and CAMORTA, 5th August, and 2nd and 30th September.

For BOMBAY, calling at Gopaulpore, Bimlipatam, Vizagapatam, Coconada, Madras, Negapatam, Galle, Colombo, Tuticorin, Cochin, or Narakel, (and weather permitting, Beypore, Calicut, Cannanore and Mangalore,) and Carwar, 9th and 23rd August, and 6th and 20th September.

FROM BOMBAY.

For CALCUTTA, cal

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 21.

Donne, Captain, 109th Regiment, on medical certificate, from Mooltan.
Lyons, Captain, 21st Regiment N. I. on leave, from ——.
Pope, Captain, Unattached, late 49th Regiment, on duty, from Deesa.
Benthall, Captain, Bengal Cavalry, on medical certificate, from Morar.
Moorhouse, Lieutenant, 103th Foot, on medical certificate, from Murree.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 21.

Hassard, Lieutenant-Colonel, 21st Regiment N. I., on leave, to Poona.
Kemball, Colonel, 24th Regiment, on leave, to Poona.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 9th September 1870.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers :—

Royal Artillery.—Lieutenant S. H. Desborough to be Captain, from the 23rd of June 1870.

105th Foot.—Lieutenant E. D. Way to be Captain, from the 4th of September 1870.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

11th Bengal Cavalry.—Captain R. E. Boyle, officiating 2nd Squadron Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command, vice Dick, officiating Commandant. Dated 8th September 1870.

Captain W. I. Bax, officiating 3rd Squadron Officer, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Officer, vice Buller, on furlough. Dated 8th September 1870.

Lieutenant H. Boileau, officiating 1st Squadron Subaltern, to officiate as 3rd Squadron Officer, vice Boyle, officiating 2nd in Command. Dated 8th September 1870.

3rd Native Infantry.—Lieutenant Colonel R. T. Leigh, 2nd in Command, to officiate as Commandant, during the absence, on furlough, of Lieutenant Colonel Fooks. Dated 8th September 1870.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. Blair, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command, vice Leigh. Dated 8th September 1870.

The above appointments to take effect from the date Lieutenant-Colonel Fooks may avail himself of the furlough granted him in G. G. O. 694, dated 12th July 1870.

The Commander-in-Chief in India has accepted the retirement from the service, by the sale of his commission, of Lieutenant Hamilton J. Wallace, 16th Lancers, subject to approval by Her Majesty. Dated 8th September 1870.

The Commander-in-Chief in India has accepted the retirement from the service, by the sale of his commission, of Ensign Bradshaw L. P. Reilly, of the 1st Battalion 11th Regiment, subject to Her Majesty's approval. Dated 5th September 1870.

Official notification has been received of the undermentioned officers having, on their recent promotion, been posted to the battalions of their regiments specified :—

3rd Foot.—Major and Bt. Col. M. Walker, V.C., 1st Battalion.

14th Foot.—Captain R. S. Lemon, 1st Battalion.

Lieutenant W. A. Ridgeway, 1st Battalion.

Official notification has been received of the undermentioned officers having been removed to the battalions of their regiments specified :—

2nd Foot.—Captain J. F. Whitworth, 2nd Battalion.

14th Foot.—Captain G. H. Cope, 2nd Battalion.

With reference to G. G. O. No. 855 of the 7th September 1870, Captain R. G. Birch, of the late 1st European Light Cavalry, is posted for duty to the 5th Bengal Cavalry at Cawnpore.

In continuation of G. O. C. C. 2nd instant, p. 395, the undermentioned officer is permitted to join the Thomason College, Roorkee, on the 1st October 1870 :—

Captain P. H. Harcourt, Royal Artillery.

The undermentioned officers have leave absence :—

Divisional Staff.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. E. Fraser, (Staff Corps, Assistant Adjutant General Allahabad Division), for seven days, to Bombay, from date of leaving station, preparatory to embarkation for Europe.

Royal Horse Artillery.—Lieutenant (Local Captain) T. M. Hazlering, (D Battery, A Brigade,) to remain at Mussoorie, from the 15th September to the 15th October, on private affairs, in extension.

4th Hussars.—Captain F. Gooch, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

20th Hussars.—Assistant Surgeon N. Ffolliott, to Kussowlie, from the 10th August to the 10th September, on private affairs.

Veterinary Surgeon F. D. Bray, to England, overland, via Bombay, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

(This cancels the unexpired portion of his local leave, granted by G. O. C. C. of the 4th August, page 343.)

Royal Artillery.—Captain R. Yaldwyn, (No. 7 Battery, 22nd Brigade,) to remain at Mussoorie, from the 30th August to the 15th October, on private affairs, in extension of privilege leave.

1st Foot, 1st Battalion.—Lieutenant F. de L. Morison, from the 16th to the 17th February, in extension, to enable him to rejoin.

36th Foot.—Quartermaster J. Bryant, from the 15th September to the 15th October, in extension, to remain at Murree, on private affairs.

Ensign H. H. Sweetenham, to Mussoorie and hills north of Deyrah, from the 13th August to the 12th November, on medical certificate.

(This cancels the unexpired portion of the leave, granted by G. O. C. C. of the 2nd May last, page 201.)

79th Foot.—Lieutenant G. Quin, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

102nd Foot.—Ensign A. T. S. A. Rind, (2nd Wing Subaltern 28th Native Infantry), from the 12th to the 15th August, in extension, to enable him to rejoin.

General List, Infantry.—Captain R. H. Ward, (officiating Wing Officer 38th Native Infantry), from the 19th January to the 14th February last, under the rules of 1868, to enable him to join his corps.

Captain P. W. Smith, (attached to the 36th Native Infantry,) to Dalhousie, from the 25th August to the 25th November, on medical certificate.

Captain H. B. Swiney, (officiating 3rd Squadron Officer 17th Bengal Cavalry), from the 16th August to the 15th October, to the hills north of Deyrah, on medical certificate, under the rules of 1868.

Head Quarters, Simla, 13th September 1870.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officer :—

79th Foot.—Local Lieutenant-Colonel C. O'Donoghue to be Colonel, from the 29th of August 1870.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotion, subject to approval by Her Majesty :—

103th Foot.—Ensign Bowes T. M. Gompertz to be Lieutenant, vice Welch appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 1st September 1870.

The Commander-in-Chief in India has accepted the retirement from the service, by the sale of his commission, of Lieutenant H. L. M. Ravenhill, 1st Battalion 17th Regiment, subject to approval by Her Majesty. Dated 9th September 1870.

With reference to the General Orders of the 12th August, appointing Lieutenant Ferris to officiate as 2nd Squadron Officer in the 7th Bengal Cavalry, read—" from the date Lieutenant-Colonel Barchard may avail himself of furlough."

In cancellation of G. O. C. C. of the 18th June 1869, Major-General W. F. Nuthall, Bengal Infantry, is, with the sanction of Government, permitted to reside and draw his pay within the Presidency District.

Major M. J. White, Bengal Staff Corps, posted to Meean Meer for general duty in G. O. C. C. dated 3rd December 1867, and recently officiating as Cantonment Magistrate, Jullundur, is posted to the latter station for general duty from the date he ceased to act as Cantonment Magistrate.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to continue their studies at the Thomason College, Roorkee, till the 1st November 1871 :—

Lieutenant F. L. Graves, 2nd Wing Subaltern 27th N. I., Royal Artillery.

Lieutenant C. B. Buller, F. By. 18th Bde. R. A.

Lieutenant T. O. Wingate, 21st Foot.

Captain J. Fraser, General List, Infantry, and doing duty with the 28th Native Infantry, is attached to the 40th Native Infantry at Agra, for duty.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the lower standard in Hindoostanee on the 5th instant :—

Bombardier T. Jennings, A By, F Bde. R. H. A.
Lieutenant H. B. Hellard, Royal Artillery.
Assistant Surgeon S. G. White, M. D., Royal Artillery.
Lieutenant C. de J. Graeme, 1-5th Foot.
Private J. Bolton, 1-6th Foot.
Ensign R. W. Richardson, G. A. Morris, and Private M. Fagan, 1-14th Foot.
Lieutenant G. L. Field, 1-17th Foot.
Ensign W. F. Hennell, 36th Foot.
Private G. Lacey, 38th Foot.
Private M. Dolan, 55th Foot.
Corporal G. Glover, 2-66th Foot.
Private J. Halifax, 2-66th Foot.
Private T. H. Milroy, 62nd Foot.
Private J. Connor, 62nd Foot.
Captain J. C. Hay, 92nd Foot.
Ensign E. H. Hughes, 103rd Foot.
Assistant Surgeon W. N. Keefer, Ind. Med. Dept.
Assistant Surgeon F. A. Smyth, Ind. Med. Dept.

Surgeon Major J. D. Crawford, M. D., will, on the expiration of his present sick leave, do duty in the Umballa Circle of medical superintendence.

Assistant Surgeon A. McM. Paterson is confirmed in the medical charge of the 1st Native Infantry.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Oude Division Order, dated the 24th August, directing Staff Assistant Surgeon St. J. Killery, doing duty with the 26th Foot, at Fyzabad, to proceed to Darjeeling, and take medical charge of No. 4 Battery 24th Brigade Royal Artillery.

Presidency District Order, dated the 12th August, placing the services of Assistant Surgeon E. B. Rutledge, doing duty at the Presidency General Hospital, at the disposal of the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals of the Circle for civil employ.

Jullunder Brigade Order, dated the 13th August, appointing Captain J. G. Maclean, Quartermaster 14th Native Infantry, to officiate as Brigade Major, vice Captain G. W. C. Plowden, on sick leave.

Kurrachee Depot Order, dated the 30th July last, appointing Lieutenant D. T. Chisholm, 50th Foot, Depot Paymaster, to officiate as Adjutant, in addition to his other duties, vice Lieutenant F. E. Lonsdale, 49th Foot, on sick leave.

5th Lancers.—Regimental Order, dated the 15th August, appointing Cornet C. H. V. Garbett to officiate as Interpreter, vice Lieutenant and Adjutant J. Dennis, relieved, and during the absence, on leave, of Lieutenant A. S. Harvey.

1st Foot, 2nd Battalion.—Regimental Order, dated the 1st August, appointing Lieutenant A. Fishe to act as Quartermaster, vice Lieutenant A. Deane.

106th Foot.—Regimental Order, dated the 14th August, appointing Ensign H. St. P. Maxwell, acting Interpreter, vice Lieutenant G. R. Pooley, relieved.

41st Native Infantry.—Regimental Order, dated the 3rd August, appointing Lieutenant H. M. Rose, 2nd Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Quartermaster, in addition to his other duties, vice Lieutenant C. N. Teed, resigned.

8th Native Infantry.—Regimental Order, dated the 15th August, appointing Lieutenant F. M. M. Harris, attached, to officiate as Quartermaster, vice Lieutenant T. E. Vernor vacated.

45th Native Infantry.—Regimental Order, dated the 3rd August, appointing Lieutenant and Adjutant A. D. C. Inglis to officiate as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, from the 3rd idem, in addition to his other duties.

Addendum.—In G. O. C. C. dated the 6th January last, page 2, appointing Captain J. M. Trotter, General List, Infantry, to officiate as 1st Wing Subaltern 24th Native Infantry, add—"in addition to his duties as officiating Quartermaster."

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Brigade Staff.—Captain G. W. C. Plowden, (21st Hussars, Brigade Major Jullunder,) to Dalhousie, from the 12th August to the 30th October, on medical certificate.

Royal Artillery.—Lieutenant F. Bigg, (F. Battery, 8th Brigade,) to remain at Nynee Tal, from the 10th August to the 1st October, on medical certificate, in extension.

84th Foot, 1st Battalion.—Major T. S. Bigge, to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving regiment, and thence to England, on private affairs, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation.

109th Foot.—Captain F. C. Donne, to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving regiment, to appear before a medical board.

Rifle Brigade, 3rd Battalion.—Ensign A. M. Harington, to remain at Nynee Tal, from the 15th August to the 15th October, on medical certificate.

Staff Corps.—Major General C. Cureton, C.B., to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to embarkation for Europe, on furlough, on private affairs.

Major General W. T. Hughes, C.B., to Bombay, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to embarkation for Europe, on furlough, on private affairs.

Colonel C. L. Showers, (doing duty at Peshawur,) to remain at Murree, on medical certificate, from the 25th July to the 31st October, in extension of privilege leave, under the rules of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. Thelwall, C.B., (Commandant 21st Native Infantry,) to Mussoorie, from the 10th September to the 13th October, on private affairs, under the rules of 1868.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Nuttall, (2nd in Command and Wing Officer 44th Native Infantry,) to Calcutta, for one month, from date of leaving regiment, preparatory to embarkation for Europe, on furlough, on private affairs.

Major F. B. Foote, (officiating 2nd in Command and Wing Officer 16th Native Infantry,) to Nynee Tal, on private affairs, from the 23rd July to the 17th August.

(This cancels the leave granted by G. O. C. C. of the 23rd July last, page 314.)

Major C. A. deKantzow, (attached to the 17th Native Infantry,) to Calcutta, for one month, from date of leaving his regiment, preparatory to embarkation for Europe, on furlough, on private affairs.

Captain M. G. Smith, (Wing Officer 26th Native Infantry,) to Bombay, from the 29th August to the 28th September, to appear before a medical board.

Captain H. C. Marsh, (2nd Squadron Officer 18th Bengal Cavalry,) to Cashmere, on private affairs, for two months from date of leaving regiment, under the rules of 1868.

Captain G. Young, (Adjutant 1st Goorkha Regiment,) to Calcutta, for one month, from date of leaving regiment, to appear before a medical board.

MADRAS MILITARY ORDERS.

Head Quarters, Ootacamund, 3rd September 1870.

The following removal is ordered :—

Surgeon R. Dempster, from attached 14th N. I., to 34th L. I.—To join on being relieved.

5th September.

Lieutenant C. G. Drury, Staff Corps, doing duty with the Sappers and Miners, has obtained a certificate of qualification in Surveying and Military Engineering.

The following removals and appointments are ordered :—

Lieutenant T. A. F. Leader from 2nd Wing Subaltern 26th Native Infantry to 2nd Wing Subaltern 9th N. I., vice Drury doing duty Sappers and Miners.

Captain W. Cuningham from attached 26th N. I., 2nd Wing Subaltern 26th N. I.

Captain R. H. Philips, from attached 4th Nat. Infy., to attached 28th Native Infantry.

Lieutenant A. Anderson, from Qr. Mr. 8th Native Infantry, to Adjutant 8th N. I., vice Thomas who vacates on promotion.

Captain N. Swanston, from 1st Wing Subaltern 8th N. I., to Offg. Qr. Mr. 8th Nat. Infy.

Captain R. B. Cummins from 2nd Wing Subaltern 8th N. I., to First Wing Subaltern 8th N. I.

Captain R. W. Hesketh from attached 8th N. I. to 2nd Wing Subaltern 8th N. I.

The undermentioned officer has passed the highe standard examination in the Persian language :—

Madras, 5th September 1870.

Lieutenant N. Powlett, Royal Artillery.

The undermentioned officer has passed the higher standard examination in the Hindustani language : —

Madras, 5th September 1870.

Lieutenant W. Aitken, Royal Artillery.

The undermentioned officers and others have passed the lower standard examination in the Hindustani language :—

Thayetmyo, 30th July 1870.

Ensign F. W. Snell, 76th Foot.

Secunderabad, 2nd August 1870.

Ensign E. C. Kellie, 2nd Battalion 10th Regiment.

Madras, 5th September 1870.

Lieutenant R. H. W. Plunkett, Royal Artillery.
Private James Perris, No. 1015, 45th Foot.

Head Quarters, Ootacamund, 10th September 1870.

Tour of Inspection—No. 99.—In continuation of G. O. C. C. No. 35, dated 11th April 1870, the Commander-in-Chief will proceed on a Tour of Inspection to Bangalore, on the 4th proximo, and Head Quarters will be re-established at Madras on the 9th idem.

All correspondence that will not reach Ootacamund by the 26th instant, is to be addressed to the Presidency Officers.

The Assistant Adjutant General Royal Artillery and Officiating Assistant Adjutant General will join their respective offices at Madras.

Leave of absence :—

Divisional Staff.—Major-General G. de Rausmarez, Commanding Pegu Division, in extension of private affairs to the 1st November 1870—Simla, S. C.

Royal Artillery—Captain (Major) W. J. Bradford, 20th Brigade, from 6th September to 15th October 1870—Ootacamund, urgent private affairs.

Royal Artillery.—Captain G. Haggard, 20th Brigade, to England, overland, per H. M. Troop Ship, to appear before a medical board, fit to do duty with troops.

Royal Artillery—Lieutenant F. M. Turner, 20th Brigade, to England, overland, per H. M. Troop Ship, to appear before a medical board, unfit to do duty with troops.

Cadre 8th L. C.—Captain F. M. Alexander, attached 4th L. C., from 24th August 1870, or date of departure for six months—Nellgherries, S. C. under 1868 furlough regulations.

Medical Department—Assistant Surgeon F. Duckworth, M. D., in medical charge 26th Native Infantry, from 1st September 1870, or date of departure for 6 months—Bangalore and Madras, private affairs, under regulations of 1868.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—21ST SEPTEMBER.

London...	Cotton	£1 15s. 0d. to £2 0s. Nom. p. ton
	Cases	£1 15s. 0d. to £1 17s. 6d. ,,
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 10s. ,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 15s. 0d. to £1 17s. 6d. ,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 15s. 0d. to £1 17s. 6d. ,,
	Myrabolns & Colr bdls	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 10s. 0d. ,,
	Seeds	£0 12s. 6d. to £0 15s. 0d. ,,
Havre.....	Cotton	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d. ,,
	Coffee	Nominal
Overland ...Steamers		£2 5s. 0d. to £2 10s. 0d. ,,
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d. ,,
China ,,	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 5 to 6 per bale.
	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 per bale,
Calcutta ...Salt		Rs. 3 0 0 per ton*
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 12 to 14 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nomina.

ARRIVAL.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
20	Don (s)	Watson	Put back from Sea.

DEPARTURE.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
20	Ireshope	Ramsey	Rangoon.

The ship Tanjore, Cabbs, to Mahi, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The ship Maggie Trimble, to Rangoon, began to load yesterday.

THE COMMITTEE for the RELIEF of the SUFFERERS in the EUROPEAN WAR will be happy to receive CONTRIBUTIONS.

CHAIRMAN.
SIR MICHAEL R. WESTROPP.
COMMITTEE.
SIR JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.
F. F. LIDDERDALE, Esq.
W. NICOL, Esq.
J. F. MOIR, Esq.
PERCY LEITH, Esq.
BANKERS.
THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF BOMBAY.

The ROYAL NAVY has suffered a GREAT and TERRIBLE LOSS.

The turret-ship "CAPTAIN" has FOUNDERED, and all hands—so the telegram states—500 or more in number, have suddenly and without warning gone to the bottom.

These 500 men leave probably 150 widows, and perhaps 400 orphans. I give the numbers merely as probable, for I know no more of the real facts than the sad words of the telegraphic communication which you have all read—sorrowing.

I ask your HELP for these bereaved ones.

L. G. HEATH, Commodore,
Commanding H. M. Ships in Indian Seas.

The Managers of the local Banks have kindly consented to receive SUBSCRIPTIONS.

"BIS DAT QUI CITO DAT."

THE WAR-TELEGRAMS

WILL BE ISSUED FROM THIS OFFICE TO-DAY AS SPECIAL EDITIONS IMMEDIATELY ON ARRIVAL.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

SPOONER—September 21st, at Decksal, the wife of Mr. William Spooner, Foreman G. I. P. Railway, of a son.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

WILSON—September 13th, at Darjeeling, the wife of George F. Wilson, Esq., Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

PAUL—August 31st, at Koteghur, beyond Simla, the wife of Mr. G. P. Paul, of a son.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1870.

COLLAPSE is still the characteristic, we will not say of France, but of Imperial France, the France of the *coup d'état*, of the plebiscitum, the Bonapartean rule of not quite twenty years. There are no signs that the valour and endurance of her soldiers is one whit the less than it was, but plainly the cement which sustains valour, strong honest organization, has been absent all through the campaign. So deeply-seated has been the belief of men in France, that, although two armies were shattered, it was deemed impossible, even for German audacity, to surround Paris, to invest a city with a circumference of fifty-four miles, without paying by defeat the penalty of rashness. Yet it has been done. Railway after railway has fallen into the hands of the Germans, until on Monday, the last, running through Versailles, was cut away. There *can* be nothing near Paris worthy the name of an army, or this operation which throws all the preceding exploits into the shade, could not have been performed. It is simply unparalleled. Strasbourg, Phalsbourg, Toul, Verdun, Metz, Thionville, all invested, and yet there is an army large enough to invest Paris, and still enough to send a field force towards Fontainebleau to watch the so-called army behind the Loire! What can avail armaments in the Southern Departments. Nothing can save Paris except foreign intervention, or peace. Is the latter as hopeless as the former? Let us hope not; but we can only hope. The events of the war have shown the vanity of human sagacity; Imperial France has proved to be as sounding brass and tinkling cymbals; and no man can say what may not happen.

WE hope that the "good news for the mercantile men in Bombay" will prove correct, and that "the mail steamers will not depart much longer on Sunday morning." If so, the new arrangements must have been made somewhat suddenly, since it is only a week since an official notification in the *Gazette* informed us that the mails would leave Bombay on Sunday morning during the remaining months of the year. We do not contest the accuracy of news which depends on the meaning of the phrase "much longer." Had the Bengal railway authorities shown a little more energy and public spirit the next mail would have started on Saturday afternoon. Not only Mr. Hogg, but Mr. Monteath and the Viceroy have long acknowledged the validity of the complaints made by Bombay; and have taken a good deal of trouble to devise a remedy. They have been in communication, not only with Captain Henry, but with the railway companies and the Bombay and Bengal Governments; and some weeks ago they had arranged an excellent plan to satisfy the wants of Calcutta and the North-west as well as Bombay; but it could not be put in force because the East Indian threw obstacles in the way, and up to the beginning of this month the Government of India had not set them aside. They may have been overridden now; we cannot say they have not; but no news has yet arrived that the Chord line has been opened, or that Major Taylor has withdrawn an objection which virtually deprived the Chord line of its usefulness as an agent in the European mail service. It follows that if the change is to be immediately instituted the old line will be used and the East Indian must have agreed to bring the mails quicker to Allahabad. From that place to Bombay no obstacles were raised either by the East Indian or the Great Indian Peninsula. The difficulties were all in the Ganges valley. We are bound to say that the heads of the Postal Department and the Viceroy have exerted themselves to spare Bombay the infliction of Sunday morning mails; Mr. Hogg, who is an excellent public servant, having the duty of setting forth the views of his department in the active steps taken to settle a scheme. Our contemporary is quite correct in saying that the time of departure from Bombay was fixed for Saturdays at 5-30 P.M.; and we heartily trust he may also be right in his statement that the change we have contended for may take place on the receipt of a telegraphic message from Simla, for that implies a change, at least on Saturday week.

CAPTAIN SHERARD OSBORN'S argument on the Scheldt and Antwerp would be conclusive—if we thought only of Antwerp and the Scheldt. But, unluckily, we have to think of a great deal more. For Antwerp and its muddy river do not stand isolated from the continent of Europe. The coast line runs on to Dunkirk, and it is not without harbours and a sea-faring population. When Antwerp figures in an argument of this kind it means the Belgian coast; and in the case of France, it means that this great power—still great though stricken down at this moment—would possess the coast from the banks of the Scheldt to the Biscayan frontier of Spain. The question, therefore, is whether it "matters to us little" or much that the same naval power should stand on our front and flank. The advantages conferred by the possession of Antwerp are doubtless fewer than they were in the days of Napoleon, but they cannot be *nil*. It is all very well to say that we could seal up the Scheldt. As a matter of fact the Dutch did seal up the Prince of Parma when he projected an invasion of England with the combined naval and military forces of Spain and the Netherlands. As a matter of probability we could have sealed up Napoleon; and, if Antwerp were suitable in every way for iron-clads, we might now blockade the mouths of the river as we have blockaded Brest and Toulon. The question really is, will you multiply, or allow a possible enemy to multiply, the points whence he can make or threaten an attack? Antwerp and Ostend are places whence an attack might be threatened in combination with half a dozen others. They would require to be watched, and the time might come when you could not afford to watch them, and were not able to sink iron ships loaded with stones. It was the combination of the Spanish fleet with the army in the Netherlands that made the Armada project so formidable. The Mediterranean, Atlantic, and Channel fleets of France might combine with an army in Picardy and Flanders. Of course at the present moment the supposition looks absurd. But the very collapse of the Imperial power in France ought to be a warning to all who argue on the ground that everything will always happen for the best where England is concerned, and that, therefore, we need not care who holds this or that stretch of opposing coast line. Jahde is less formidable than the coast line from the mouth of the Rhine to Bayonne, because it is a single strong place, or place to be made strong; but there are half a dozen between Holland and Spain. The *Economist* says that "nations do not benefit by a great number of harbours capable of holding a fleet"; which is equivalent to saying that a general does not benefit by having a very extensive base of operations. The *Economist* means that it is more costly to keep up many harbours than it is to keep up a few: a truism we need not dispute. Whether it is worth while to go to war for the independence of Belgium *solely* on the selfish ground is another question: one for statesmen to determine. It is not a practical question just now, and we need not say a word on the subject.

The east coast of England has long been undefended; and the reason is not far to seek. From the defeat of the Dutch to the French Revolution there was no hostile power opposite the east coast. There was a hostile power opposite the southern coast. We had no need to build harbours on the east, because we swept the French from the sea. Had the peace of 1815, or any other year, left the French in Holland and Belgium or Belgium only the east coast would have been fortified and harbours created at once; and, of course, if the Germans develope a strong naval power in the North Sea, we must meet the new circumstances and provide for the east coast in the best way we can. Captain Osborn says the Scheldt does not command the North Sea. Nothing commands the North Sea or any other sea but a fleet; and Jahde will only become the key of the North Sea when our fleets are driven from or sunk below the ocean. Captain Osborn's opinions are well worthy of reflection; but the paradoxical and singularly fallacious article based upon them by the *Economist* is out of place in that matter-of-fact and usually sound journal.

YESTERDAY we stated the results of the Revenue account of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway. We understand that the account of the Great Indian Peninsula will be equally favourable. In the first half year of 1869 the gross receipts were Rs. 97,34,720; the total expenditure Rs. 57,47,286; the percentage on the gross receipts 59·04, and the net profit Rs. 39,87,433. The accounts for the first six months of 1870 show improvement under all heads. The gross receipts were Rs. 1,16,00,377—upwards of a crore; the total expenditure Rs. 62,07,838; the percentage on the gross receipts Rs. 55·51; and the net profit Rs. 53,92,538. These profits are estimated to be equivalent to a dividend of 5½ per cent. on the capital expended upon the line open for traffic.

Reverting for a moment to the proposed Kattiawar lines we may briefly remark that there is danger of some big blunder being committed; that we trust the reports current are unfounded; and, should this not be so, that the Government of India will be proof against temptation, and will not sanction inexpedient projects, however seductive.

IT is reported that Government intend to abolish the Revenue Survey establishment in Khandeish.

THE planters in Kangra expect, says the Calcutta "Examiner," to turn out about 300,000 lbs. of tea this year.

AN English paper tells us that Indian punkahs have been introduced into all the private boxes of the Olympic Theatre, London.

THE detachment H. M.'s 1-7th Fusiliers at Poona has been ordered to be held in readiness to move to Bombay on or about the 1st proximo.

IT is stated that Mr. Percival, administrator of the Bhownuggur State, has appointed, as a temporary measure, Mr. Dinshaw Hormusjee, liquidator of the Guzerat Trading Company, to assist him in the examination of certain account books.

THE "Deccan Herald" hears that His Excellency the Governor of Bombay intends to leave for Mahableshwur in the beginning of October, and expects to have some sport with tigers.

MAJOR-GENERAL FORDYCE, now in command of the Umballa or Sirhind Division, has been transferred to the Allahabad one, and will leave Umballa for Allahabad on the arrival, at the former place, of General Beatson, who left Southampton by the steamer of the 3rd instant.

THE weather report of the Kaira collectorate for the fortnight ending 15th September shows that the weather was very hot, that crops were withering for want of rain, and that the health of men and cattle was good, except in the Kuppurwunj and Thasra talookas, where fever and cattle disease were rife.

THE Lahore journal hears from Ferozepore that "the disappearance of a gentleman belonging to that station has caused his friends much anxiety. He has not been heard of for about six weeks. The fact that his money matters are all right has given rise to grave fears lest some accident may have happened to him."

SIMLA, says "Indian Public Opinion," is as dull as ditch-water. Lord Mayo is said to be contemplating a trip further into the hills. He has had some good bear-shooting lately, but is quite tired of the place and wants to be off on one of his galloping tours, probably through Rajpootana. The aides dread the thought.

THE weather report of the Belgaum collectorate for the fortnight ending 31st August informs us that the fall of rain was but partial throughout the district, with the exception of Belgaum and Purusgud, where it was heavy, and that the crops were promising, but rain was much wanted. In Purusgud, cotton was being sown. Health was good, with the exception of Gokak, where cholera had appeared to a slight extent. Cattle disease was prevalent in the Belgaum and Sumpgaum talookas.

"COLONEL MALLESON is not, we" ('Madras Mail') "regret to hear, recovering his health so rapidly as could be desired. His constitution appears to have sustained a very severe shock from the accident that we recorded last month, and the slightest attempt to conduct his official duties is followed by extreme mental prostration. But favoured by the salubrious climate of the Mysore plateau, and by every necessary medical aid, we trust he will soon be able to resume the discharge of the delicate duties of guardian to His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore, for which he is so admirably fitted."

OFFICIAL RESPONSIBILITY IN TIMES OF DANGER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The *Bombay Gazette* of September 15th published an excellent article on the need of strengthening the hands of our Indian executive against the sudden perils of war and rebellion. You remarked, however, that though "most men regretted that the authorities at Meerut stuck so carefully to the principles of the Petition of Right, they (the authorities) had the law on their side." If they had despatched a redhanded miscreant without all the formalities of a magistrate's inquiry and a Sessions trial with confirmation by a High Court, they would assuredly, you say, have been "legally guilty themselves of murder." You mean, I presume, that such would have been their liability if the Penal Code and Criminal Procedure had been in force in 1857. Upon this presumption I submit that you take a somewhat restricted view of the state of the law by which officers are now bound to set in such crises; and as the matter is rather important to us all in these days when responsibility shakes the official nerve, I make bold to propound my own theory thereupon. Moreover, although the Meerut authorities did for the most part hold fast to sound legal principles, yet on that fatal 10th May individual officers were not all so careful, and incongruities were committed which I should be sorry to call murders.

I believe, though I am no legal authority, that if the Meerut mutiny were to break out in Bombay next Sunday, and that if the authorities were to put down general arson and murder by shooting every one caught in the act of doing or abetting such things, they *could* only be charged with culpable homicide not amounting to murder. Now that is an offence for which a discerning Court might indicate the majesty of the law by one day's imprisonment; and Indian courts sitting upon the scene of an insurrection are likely to be amenable to pleas of necessity. So that with a fair obvious ground for pleading duty, the public need, and the right of self-defence—a vigorous executive does not really run any very formidable risk.

Besides, there is a plain advantage, when culpable homicide is going on, in taking the initiative; because by committing homicide, instead of permitting it, a man may turn to his own advantage all the delay and deliberate legal procedure of which your article complains. By shooting the "red-handed miscreant" then and there, you throw upon his bereaved family the whole burden of prosecution and proof; whereas if you, out of delicacy for the Constitution, permit him to work his will, he may not only shoot yourself [when you might just as well have been hung for murdering *him*], but may afterwards retire behind his legal defences, retain Mr. Chisholm Anstey—and after some towering declamations against a bloodthirsty and unscrupulous Government, he may be triumphantly acquitted on some recondite point of the English Common Law.—I remain, &c.,

CAIN.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE WAR.

By Indo-European Telegraph.

LONDON, 20TH SEPT., 5 A.M.

The railway from Paris to Hâvre has been cut by the Prussians. The armaments in the southern departments of France are being actively pushed forward.

The "Standard" says that the new French Army of the Loire is numerous and undismayed. It is commanded by General Lamotte.

The Czar has conferred the military order of St. George on the Crown Prince of Saxony.

By British Indian Cable.

TOURS, 20TH SEPT., 6-20 P.M.

M. Thiers has left there for Vienna and St. Petersburg. M. Jules Favre has proceeded on his mission to the head-quarters of the King of Prussia. It is stated that his reception was favourable. Shrew (? There are strong) hopes of a pacific arrangement, whereby the bombardment of Paris will be averted.

Telegraphic and railway communication with Paris has been totally interrupted since last night.

LONDON, 20TH SEPT., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was quiet but unchanged.

Fair Dhollera 7¼d.

The Manchester market quiet with little enquiry.

7 lbs. Shirtings 8s. 4½d.
8½ lbs. do. 9s. 9d.
40s. Mule Twist 1s. 1d.
Consols 92⅝d.

ALLEGED MURDER AT BASSEIN.

WE understand that three Parsees, believed to have been implicated in the murder of a Goanese woman at Bassein, have been apprehended by the police at that station. The matter is at present undergoing investigation before the mamledar of Bandora.

IMPORTANT POSTAL NOTICE.

THE following telegram, dated the 19th instant, from Her Majesty's Post Master General, has been received by the Indian Post Office authorities :—

"Indian mail takes a circuitous route through France to avoid Paris, involving delay of from one to two days."

POONA RACES, 1870.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

5TH DAY, TUESDAY, 20TH SEPT., 1870.

OF the five races in to-day's programme, the only two which excited any interest were the Galloway Plate and the Aga's Cup. In the first Electric was slightly the favourite, but many people fancied the winner of the Maiden Galloways, and Lottery, despite that he appeared fitter to go for a prize at a horse show than in a race course, found a few friends at a long price. Electric got a very bad start, but he soon caught his horses and won very easily, proving the very moderate character of the maiden galloways who have appeared this year. For the great event of the day The Earl was a hot favourite, but the "Aga's people" betted their horse very freely, while Greybeard stood certainly next to The Earl in the public estimation. Whether the heavy ground did not suit the favourite or whether he was a little off we cannot say, but he did not even take second honours. The course was very heavy after the recent rain, which accounts for the very indifferent time the races were run in.

1ST RACE.—THE ARABIAN CUP.—Value Rs. 500, presented by Shaik Essa bin Kalifa. For all maiden Arabs. Weight for age. The winner of the Derby to carry 5 lbs. extra. Entrance for horses on 1st May 5 G. M., on 1st June 10 G. M., on 1st July 15 G. M., on 1st August 20 G. M. A sweepstakes of 20 G. M. for each horse declared to start. 2 miles. Stakes Rs. 1,950.

	Age st. lb.
H H Aga Khan's .....g a c Silvertail	4 8 4 Brewtey.....

Walked over.

2ND RACE.—GALLOWAY PLATE.—Rs. 300 from the fund. For all Galloways, weight for inches. 1½ mile. Entrance Rs. 50. To close and name the day before the race. Stakes Rs. 200.

	Age st. lb.
Major Crosbie's .....g a g Electric.....	5 8 7 Rowjee 1
Mr Abdool Raymon's g a g Budder	5 8 12 Mr R. 2
Mr William's .....b a g Lottery	A 9 2 Donaldson ...
,, ...b a g Imaum	A 8 13 Ebram Ali ...

Time—3 m. 6 sec. Won by a length and a half. Betting even on Electric; 5 to 4 against Budder.

Electric was very fidgetty at the post, and when after two or three false starts the word to go was given, he was a long while getting on his legs. Emaum and Budder made the running from the start, but Electric came up with them at the mile post and the three raced together, Electric leading to the half mile from home, when Budder's head appeared to be in front. Electric soon regained the lead, was never caught again, and won easily by a length and a

This was the meeting at which the defendant was not present. I had heard of this item before I looked into the books. It is not the fact that I learnt of the Rs. 29,000 being in defendant's charge. On questioning the mooshawurs as to the difficulty of Rs. 35,000 found by me on examination of the accounts. I assumed my office as nazir on the 15th of Ramzan. I had demanded the keys of the record rooms of defendant before this. After my nomination as a mooshawur I was appointed a head mooshawur. There is no record of this. The book kept by defendant with his brother-in-law was the book which used to be in his charge, showing deposits and withdrawals from the mosque treasury. Each of the mooshawurs keeps such a book. This is not a *rose male*. The date in the note has not been altered but is in the same state as when I received it. Accounts for six months had not been written up, and then the whole accounts were examined and a balance struck. It does not appear from it that any money is due from defendant but it appears from it that Rs. 80,000 or Rs. 90,000 are due to the mosque. The *rose male* (E) is for 1924. I made a mistake in saying that it appeared from that book that Rs. 80,000 or Rs. 90,000 were due to the mosque, the fact being that this appears from the book of the succeeding year 1925. E is not the book I received from defendant. It was found in the daftar. The book I received from defendant is for 1925, the same as now shown and marked G. It does not appear from it that any money is due from defendant. Certain rough memoranda in the possession of Currimsale and the mehta show that Rs. 29,000 are due from the defendant. Out of the Rs. 80,000 or Rs. 90,000, Rs. 35,000 have to be accounted for, whilst the rest has been admitted and accounted for by the parties from whom the same is due. I have produced some accounts made up. The accounts showing the balance of Rs. 80,000 or Rs. 90,000 due to the mosque were made up some time before and not after the meeting of Zilhaze. The only occasion on which a third person was present at the conversation between defendant and me was at night at about 11 or 12 o'clock when one Kootbooddin Toongakhur was present. On this occasion I simply asked defendant what he was to do about the money, and he said he would settle the matter in a day or two. This book delivered to me by the defendant, showing items to the amount of about Rs. 4,000, I made over to my solicitor, along with other books and papers connected with this case. I did not make a direct imputation against the defendant in order that he might be induced to make over the money. I sent a copy of that letter now produced to all the mooshawurs except two, and my object in sending it to the mooshawurs other than defendant was simply to get the defendant to make good the money which he had. I cannot assign any reason for omitting to send a copy to two of the mooshawurs. I remember note being sent through my solicitor to the Cazee on behalf of a third party in June 1869 with regard to some property that he said did not belong to the mosque. I said the matter was to be compromised and required the Cazee to give up certain houses. That matter was compromised some time before my nomination as a mooshawur. There are now about Rs. 60,000 in the mosque treasury chest. The money received since my appointment is in my personal charge; about Rs. 20,000 nett amount, after deducting all expenses. My retaining that money is a violation of the rules of the mosque. I have not given any bond for the due performances of the duties of my office; this also is contrary to the rules of the mosque. I have not since I assumed office applied for an extension of the power of the nazir.

By Mr. Starling—The papers now shown are the record of some of the meetings I have referred to. The book is one sent by defendant with his brother-in-law. The notice which I sent a few days before taking proceedings in this Court was not under advice from my solicitor. The compromise about the houses has not been carried out because the Cazee and mooshawurs have raised objection. I have kept the Rs. 20,000 in my personal custody in order that they may not be improperly disposed of. I intended to have passed the bond for the due performance of my office, but in course of confusion in the accounts the matter has remained in abeyance.

The case was then adjourned for a week.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF RAINFALL AT BOMBAY

DOWN TO 19TH SEPTEMBER, 1870.

Fall of rain from 9 A.M. Monday, 12th September, to 9 A.M., Monday, 19th September 1870.

Rain Gauge Stations.	Fall of Rain on each day of the Week. Month of September 1870. Mon. 12.	Tues. 13.	Wed. 14.	Thur. 15.	Fri. 16.	Sat. 17.	☉ Sun. 18.	Total for the week.	Fall of rain from 1st Jan. 1870.
Observatory Colaba ... Feet.	·29	...	·42	·21	·68	·11	·05	1·36	59·17
Elphinstone Circle Gardens.	Gauge No. I ...	...	·13	·66	·36	·08	·14	1·37	63·42
	" No. II ...	...	·13	·71	·37	·07	·15	1·43	63·45
	" No. III ...	...	·14	·68	·37	·07	·16	1·42	63·28½
Fort George, E. G. H. Esplanade, Hon. 21st.	...	...	·25	1·05	·35	·04	·20	1·89	60·54
Regt. N. I. ...	...	...	·34	·84	·39	·05	·20	1·82	65·95
Byculla, J. J. H. ...	...	...	·95	·50	1·51	·12	·18	2·26	67·92

In the report from the Colaba Observatory the day is from midnight to midnight, and in that from the J. J. Hospital, from 6 A.M. one day to 6 A.M. the following day.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—21ST SEPTEMBER.

(BEFORE J. O. LEARY, Esq.)

FINLAY, SCOTT AND CO. VS. MATHOORADAS CHUSTNARAM.

The plaintiffs appeared in person; the defendant did not appear. The action was brought to recover Rs. 814-11, amount of a bill of exchange dated 31st March 1870, drawn by Messrs. Baring Brothers and Co. of Liverpool, in favour of the plaintiffs, which bill was duly accepted by defendant on the 25th April last. The plaintiffs further claimed Rs. 19-1-4 interest on the said amount from 28th May to 31st August 1870, and Rs. 10 for noting non-payment. The claim was proved and the Court gave a verdict for plaintiffs for Rs. 843-12-4 and costs.

INDIAN ITEMS.

CAPTAIN J. E. FORBES, Superintendent of Irrigation, Oudh, has been summoned to Simla on special duty.

THE statement that Mr. Stokes is to act as Director of Public Instruction during the temporary absence of Mr. Powell is unfounded.—*Madras Athenæum.*

THE office of Assistant Adjutant-General of the Allahabad Division will be held, during Colonel Fraser's absence, by Major S. G. Carter, of Her Majesty's 62nd Regiment.

THE floods, we hear from Lucknow, have abated, but not without leaving disagreeable signs of their visit on the abutments of Bruce's Bridge. All traffic on the bridge is suspended until the repairs are completed.—*Pioneer*, September 19.

WE understand that Colonel Silver will return to Madras early in January, before the leave that he took last year has expired, and that he will be appointed to act as Military Secretary to the Madras Government, during the absence on leave of Major-General Sir Alfred Wilde, K.C.B., C.S.I., who will proceed to Europe on sick leave. Colonel Silver has seen no active service, and his temporary possession of one of the few prizes of the local army will perhaps hardly prove acceptable to his brother-officers whose claims are of a more undoubted character; but on the other hand he has plenty of energy and ability, and has always distinguished himself as an office man.—*Madras Mail.*

THE reign of kid gloves, fans, and opera-glasses is about to set in in Calcutta. The theatre opens next Saturday with—as the play-bills say—an "entirely new company, scenery, and dresses." Amongst the performers, however, there is our old friend Mr. Gill and his good lady (*née* Miss Waddy Deering.) The atmosphere of Calcutta at present seems to be unfavourable to mesmeric and electro-biological experiments. Last Saturday evening Mr. Hume at the Town Hall, and Professor Bushell at the Opera House, utterly failed to show proofs of their wonderful skill, although many offered themselves as "subjects." Professor Bushell attributes his failure to the annoyance caused by one or two sceptical individuals, who went on the stage merely to annoy and "put him out." We must confess that one individual did behave in a most "snobbish" manner, but still we hardly think that an entertainment of the character of Professor Bushell's—to which people go with the certainty of being amused, and pay a high price for the same—should be sent away on so apparently trivial a matter. Mr. Hume—whom we did not see—had a grievance of the same kind. He was interrupted at a time when perfect silence was most desirable—and that, too, by a party of young gentlemen who had evidently dined out. We trust both professors will come forward again and demonstrate to a credulous-minded public that their powers are really what they profess to be.—*Englishman's Weekly Journal*, Sept. 17.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—21ST SEPT.

(Before R. H. SHOWELL, Esq.)

THEFT.—Mahadoo Dewjee was charged with stealing two gold rings, value Rs. 30, the property of Bajee, woman, and was on conviction sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

ASSAULT.—Nanabhoy Pandoorung was charged with committing an assault upon the person of one Ramjee Shivajee, and was fined ten rupees, with the alternative of ten days' imprisonment.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 17th September, 1870.

Open 312 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	31,375	11	5
Merchandize	27,383	6	2
Back Bay Earth Trains	971	14	0
Electric Telegraph	269	5	8
Total Rs.	60,480	5	3

Corresponding week in September, 1869.

Open 308 Miles.

Coaching	32,142	15	6
Merchandize	23,263	9	7
Back Bay Earth Trains	532	8	0
Electric Telegraph	372	6	6
Total Rs.	56,301	7	7
Increase	4,178	13	8

WAHABEES.

SOME interesting facts about the Mahomedan sect called Wahabees are given in the following letter, written on the 6th August 1869 by Captain W. B. Jackson, of the Madras Retired List, in reply to an enquiry from Mr. Boswell, officiating Magistrate of the Kistnah district:—

In reply to your letter No. 237 of 26th ultimo, I beg to state that I am unable to give you a full account of the Wahabees, from having mislaid some papers I formerly possessed regarding them, and write only from recollection.

1st.—The Wahabees are a sect of Unitarians, consider Mahomed only as a prophet, and not a Saviour, but that God can nominate whom he pleases to that office.

2nd.—They do not call themselves "Wahabees," but Mahomedeah, that is of the Mahomedan persuasion, and are opposed to all the rites and ceremonies both of Soonees and Sheeahs, whom they style "Mooshrick," that is, looking to Mahomed as a Saviour.

3rd.—The Wahabees say no Fatiha should be offered at the tombs of any Wully, or Saint, nor any intercession made through them; and on the death of a person, the ceremony of Zearut, Doohum, Beesthum, Hhelum, are not to be observed, as is usual with both Soonees and Sheahs.

4th.—They are opposed to marriage by Shadee, but not by Nickah.

5th.—They are opposed to any Jhunda, or Standard, being displayed in the name of any Wully, such as Kadur Ali and Moula Ali (Standards) as the Mahomedans in this town and elsewhere.

6th.—They prohibit the Mohurrum festival, and ceremony of Fatihas at the Shuban and Buckreed feasts.

7th.—Wahabees may be known by their prayers—they call out in a *very loud voice* "Ameer Bil Zehur," and lift up their hands: at the same time "Ruffeidien," which the Soonees do not.

8th.—There are two other sects, the Shaffie and Sheeah, who lift up their hands, but they are not Wahabees.

9th.—They have a book among them called "Fiez-o-am," by which they are much guided.

10th.—I do not know the names of and of the present Wahabee Moulvies, but they employ themselves in preaching the above doctrines very strictly, and propound other doctrines also, derived from the Koran and Huddees, which they endeavour to inculcate among other sects of Mahomedans, and I hear there are some of them at Ellore, Guntoor, and Kanzah in this neighbourhood, but I have not been able to learn of any subscriptions being made to propagate their creed, or for any other sinister purpose. I can give you no information regarding the proceedings of the Wahabees in the Nizam's country, as ten years have elapsed since I left, but I could glean all by a week's residence at Hyderabad.

THE BUNNOO FRONTIER.

(*Indian Public Opinion*, Sept. 16.)

LAST week we published an account of a raid by the Mahomed Kheyl Waziris in the Bunnoo district in which they got safely off with seventeen head of cattle. These cattle were grazing only a mile from the Koorum outpost. Two days afterwards these same men again issued from their hills, and, as we stated in the paragraph referred to, cut the dam which turns the water supply from the Koorum river to the Koorum post. This time they were observed and pursued by the infantry from the post and cavalry soon arrived to look on. A sepoy was wounded and the force, having gone as far as was "considered judicious," retired to their respective places of *rest*.

It appears that it is not alone Mahomed Kheyl Waziris who in this district have a contempt for British authority. Some desperate gang murdered six villagers on the 8th of September within a mile and a half of the Edwardesabad cantonments. Some days before this a servant was killed in a bungalow near the city only twenty yards beyond the cantonments.

It is difficult to say a word of criticism on these facts without throwing down some bone of contention between the civil and military powers, which is very far from our intention. But it is not the less imperative that public notice should be taken of a state of things which must be gradually bringing both civil and military authority on that frontier into the contempt both of our own subjects in the district, and of those other barbarians who have just altered their hatred of our rule. The villagers whom we have as yet been unable to protect have now a certain sympathy with the bold marauders and cannot be depended on for information or assistance. And as for the Waziris themselves they seem to come and go just as they please. It is evident to all who have read the accounts of these raids that the Koorum outpost is either useless or mismanaged. The numbers in which the Mahomed Kheyls appear when on a raid are now well enough known; yet the infantry who occupy the outpost appear to be perfectly insignificant in numbers. It is no answer to this to say that the enemy invariably retreat before them. We have not yet heard of the Koorum troops turning out until the enemy had done all they wished and were retreating to their homes in the hills. When an alarm is given, cavalry ride out from Edwardesabad six miles off, but of what use are they in a country which is said to be quite unsuited for horsemen to act. If a hundred men, or even fifty, were stationed at Koorum and obliged to be in readiness to repel a raid, there is nothing to hinder such a company turning out at a moment's notice and following the enemy whenever he appears and *wherever he goes to*. The public that pay heavily for these troops will not be satisfied until they see the sepoys attempting at least to go where a Wazirí has gone. Are the Waziris wild cats, or monkeys, or goats? But the other villagers were quiet villagers tilling their fields or herding their flocks by the river side. To-day not a sepoy dare advance into the passes they betake themselves to. We ask the Bunnoo officers, supposing these hills contained no enemy at all, are their sepoys able to climb these hills, so familiar apparently to the quasi-villagers? Are the troops capable of marching up these passes supposing no enemy were firing at them? If they are capable of doing this, they ought to do it in the face of an enemy, in the face of a heavier fire than any savages can concentrate on them, in the face of even artillery fire,—for that is what they are paid for. They are not paid to sleep in out-posts, or play at long bowls with the invader. They enlist to risk their lives when called upon to do so. We don't believe in "judicious" distances from the enemy. The only judicious distance is to get as close as possible to them.

Not the only does the out-post seem to be useless in regard to the numbers it contains but the composition of the force seems to be mismanaged. Native officers may be very deserving men, but we have more faith in the vigilance of Europeans. This is not a case like the Kot Kirgee out-post further south where frontier wisecrack proposed to place a European officer in indefensible and waterless post in the enemy's country and without communications, and that in the hot season! This was madness and was very properly soon rectified. But here is a post within six miles of the cantonments, a post which commands the only outlet from a hostile district (else why was it built?). What is to hinder European officers taking week about of duty in it unless it be that they prefer their comfort to distinguishing themselves by zealous service? Perhaps they despise the enemy and the whole business. The enemy has proved to be of more importance than was expected, and the petty successes attained have at least great moral effect. We are openly at war, we do nothing, the enemy are incessant in their attacks—is it to be wondered at that the villagers should begin to despise us too?

We would call attention to another feature in the difficulty. The enemy are said to be better armed than our troops. The Sikhs are armed with the two-grooved rifle, and even with this they find that the enemy's weapons shoot stronger and further than theirs. We have in a previous issue shown how advantageous it would be to issue Sniders to the native army instead of Enfields. But taking it for granted that Government would prefer to do a foolish thing to a wise one, we know the change will not be made and that Enfields may sometime or other be issued. Now though there may be objections to giving native troops down-country Enfields,—at Allahabad, for instance, where people go into fits if the Shanasmah gives an extra flourish to the carving knife,—there is no reason that we can see why Enfields may not be given to the Frontier force, or part of it, or certain companies in each regiment. There is little to learn in using it. The loading is much the same, potting at Waziris would soon teach the use of the sights, and it might give our frontier troops the advantage of standing at the judicious distance required for pursuing their deadly warfare.

Lastly, it is said that red tape binds both civil and military authorities hand and foot. The military cannot act without special powers, the civil depend on the vigilance of the military, and each mentally throw the *onus* on the other. It is necessary at once to give special powers to the commanding officer to organize a small expedition, (we shall ever oppose a large one) to proceed out of the civil jurisdiction into the enemy's country and strike a blow, unhampered, for *justice* in the first place, and *British prestige* in the second.

AFGHANISTAN.

WE stated some days ago that complications were threatened in Cabul between the Ameer and his son, Yakoob Khan. The Ameer is of course—and very sensibly—careful that no more information than is discreet is allowed to get abroad, and we have therefore been quite in the dark as to the probable reasons for the imbroglio, and for the subsequent flight of the Prince to Herat. With regard to the latter, we now however learn from a letter, lately received by the Commissioner of the Peshawur Divisison, that the ill-feeling between the father and son has been very *prononcé*, and that Shere Ali has discovered the existence of a really serious cabal. Yakoob Khan, it appears, has been intriguing with Sirdar Shurreef Khan and his son, both of whom willingly joined him in his evil designs. What these were we do not know, but the former had certainly written to his adherents in Candahar, warning them to be in readiness for an outbreak and promising to join them shortly; while the latter had actually resolved his property into ready money, and had started secretly for the place of rendezvous. He was, however, captured, and, when brought before the authorities, stated that he had received a message from his father, urging him to abscond, and promising him that he would himself soon escape from Cabul. Of course the father, when accused, denied having sent any such message; but the Ameer, so far from believing this denial, has ordered the Sirdar to consider himself "deported." Meanwhile the Prince had written to the disaffected in Herat, bidding them to prepare for a crisis, and if our information of the affair was correcst—that Yakoob Khan had fled to Herat—the crisis has come.—*Pioneer*, Sept 19.

RANEEKHET TO SUPERSEDE SIMLA.

IT seems to be almost a settled point that Raneekhet is hereafter to form the summer seat of the Supreme Government, and that Simla, the present queen of hill sanitaria, is to be abandoned as the future Viceregal residence, after next year. Although "coming events cast their shadows before," yet we are not positively sure of such a result in the present instance, notwithstanding that the probabilities are much in its favour.

Viewing the matter dispassionately, with no interests to subserve one way or the other, it cannot be denied or disputed that the removal of the summer seat of the Government of India, from that locality to some other equally salubrious spot selected for its amenity, would for obvious reasons be attended with many advantages.

Simla is now much too crowded, and has quite outgrown itself as it were, if it is not already on its decline in many respects. It has attained the zenith of its glory, and has reached the summit of its prosperity as a hill sanitarium. It may recede or decline, but it can hardly advance any further. The Simla of a quarter of a century ago is a very different place to the Simla of the present period. It was then something more of a healthy highland town, numbering its house by scores, situated on agreeble spots at agreeable distances from one another. Now houses are numbered by the hundred, almost too near one another (with their numerous appurtenances of cook-houses for servants and other purposes) to be pleasant to neighbours. Simla while it has improved in its general aspect as far as regards buildings erected for the accommodation of its permanent residents and casual visitors, seems to have deteriorated in other respects. Apart from its salubrity, which some seem to think has been affected from over-crowding,—a point on which we shall not attempt to dwell, as one we are not quite competent perhaps to decide—it is evident that the water-supply has been failing for some years past; so much so, that of its oldest residents, who has taken up his permanent abode there for half his life, once declared that Simla would sooner or later have to be quite deserted, owing to a want of water.

Without going quite so far in hazarding a conjecture that may never be valued, yet the scarcity of water in summer is a serious matter to consider, and one that has formed a serious matter of complaint by the poorer classes. They have to suffer, at that time of the year, to pay four annas for a "mushuk," or leather bag used by water-carriers. "Bhistees" in the service of gentlemen, and drawing their monthly pay, have been known to keep away during the day on frivolous pretexts, solely with the view of selling water in the bazaar. To say the least of it, scarcity of water during summer is a source of discomfort and inconvenience to all, whether in good or bad circumstances. It is only those possessing affluent means, and having a posse of servants at their command, that do not find it a positive evil. Besides the water-supply, supplies in general, except European, are in some cases a little less, in others a little more, than cent. per cent. dearer than they are in many stations in the plains. The prices are almost extortionate, and the exactions of both sellers and servants form a great drain on the pecuniary resources of people possessing slender means or limited allowances. Many would not remain at Simla had they the option of leaving, or would not go up if they could help themselves. Duty and their official position demand their reluctant and compulsory presence there.

Superadded to the dear rates of supplies essential for daily use in households with or without families, comes the exhorbitant house-rent, a theme of such bitter complaint on all sides. For the last few years it has been gradually rising on a sort of sliding scale, till it has almost reached its climax, in a superlative sense, and a diminution can only be expected hereafter by a diminution of visitors. Why the latter is inadequate, and supplies available at a less cost than that extant at the present period, several would resort thither, who are now constrained to keep away. As an instance in point, I may mention that a friend of ours writing to us a few days ago said—"I am glad to hear that it is likely that Viceroy and Staff will not go up to Simla after the next season, for then a poor man like myself will be able to spend a month or more there." If a poor man on Rs. 600 per mensem says so, what must subalterns and others say who draw less salaries, or small consolidated allowances. It is true some of them do go up there in spite of all obstacles, but they are much out of pocket. They go owing to its proximity to their stations, and in some cases they are thrown into debt. A change to them is essential at any cost, and it is none the less a hardship that they are constrained to incur such cost in spite of themselves.

Under these and other local circumstances the Viceroy fixing on some other sanitarium for his summer residence would be a positive advantage to many. I would reduce the periodical resident of the place by a third or fourth of the present number, to the manifest comfort and convenience of the remainder, and of others that may come up in ther stead, though not to such an extent.

Speculators in houses, bunyas with their long monthly bills, servants who have it all their own way now, and are about the worst of any, perhaps hill porters likewise, would be about the only persons who would find the Viceroy's absence, a "losing game" with them. Every one also would benefit by the change, and hail it as a salutary step. So that "the sooner it takes place the better," is the verdict of the majority. The "greatest good of the greatest number," say we, according to the principle laid down by that excellent authority,—Jeremiah Bentham.—*Mofussilite*, Sept. 17.

A STORY OF ITALIAN BRIGANDS.

THE Florence correspondent of the *Standard* writes:—

"Four men captured and held in pawn by the famous brigand Fuoco, have performed a deed of heroism which deserves to be requited by some conspicuous form of public acknowledgment. Who they were and where they were seized we do not learn; but on the 16th instant they were in the custody of their captors in a well wooded retreat, about half-way up Mount Cavallo, in Terra di Lavoro. The brigands, five in number, had plenty to eat and drink, and when they had appeased their natural cravings became very sociable, consented to loosen their prisoners' bonds, and beguiled the evening hours with cards, varied by pitch and toss, played not with vile half pence but with five-franc pieces and napoleons. The flask all the while circulated without stint, and in good time the robbers dropped off to sleep, leaving one of their number, armed with a revolver, to keep watch over the prisoners. How these men managed to concoct their plan is more than I can say. How it just happened that four such men were thrown together on this occasion is another fact not explained; but the fact is that, at the preconcerted signal, each of them had his part cut out for him, and performed it with perfect success. When the word was given, No. 1 darted forward, and, with a small pocket-knife, obtained, we are not told how, divided the snoring Fuoco's throat as clean as a whistle; No. 2 made for an axe which he had kept in view all the evening, and dexterously clove the skull of a second sleeper. No. 3, armed with a wooden mallet, devoted his whole attention to another. The sentinel seems to have kept a bad look-out, for we learn that he was dispatched by a shot from a gun belonging to one of his slain companions; and the fifth of the batch, returning to consciousness in time to see the tables turned upon him, found safety in flight, not however without receiving a broad hint to be off, in the shape of a random stroke from the axe above mentioned. Our heroes thus remained masters of the field, and after collecting the spoil, consisting of three rifles, a dagger, a cake of soap, and a sensational romance "from the French," not forgetting, probably, the five-franc pieces and the napoleons with which their captors had improved their last remaining hours here below, made the best of their way down to the village of Picinisco, where they brought the joyful but unexpected tidings that the redoubted Fouco's earthly career was at an end. Fuoco, after having been for years the terror of the neighbourhood, had retired to Rome upon a decent competence, but bad speculations and drink subsequently undermined his resources, and last spring he took to business again, returning to the scene of his former exploits and managing to set the law at defiance, until in an evil hour he formed the acquaintance of our clever friends, whose names the newspapers do not deign to record, although it would, I think, be difficult to find four men who have deserved better of their country. A score or two of men of this stamp would do more to clear the land of brigandage than all the regiments in his Majesty's service."

The same correspondent says in a subsequent letter—

"Respecting the death of the famous brigand chief Fuoco, and of three members of his band, I have to add the following particulars. The three resolute men to whom this country is indebted for this deed are named, respectively, Nicandar Prete, Peter Bucci of Conca Casale, and Nicader Bucci, nephew to the second and son-in-law to the first. Another detail worthy of mention is that the very day before their daring exploit the ears of the two Buccis had been cut off and sent to their friends as a hint to be quick about paying the ransom. The victims avenged themselves afterwards by lopping off the ears of the dead brigands and carrying them down to Picinisco, though I fear that these organs will be a sorry substitute for their own. They are simple farmers, living in the neighbourhood, and were taken by Fuoco's band on their return from the fair at Caivano. This fact disposes of the otherwise plausible conjecture that they were police agents, allured by the tempting bait of 12,000 francs, the price set by the authorities on the head of the terrible bandit, and at the same time sets their courage and energy in a still more vivid light."

DR. RUSSELL'S DIARY.

LUNEVILLE, No. 61, Rue d'Allemagne, Aug. 15.

Such is my present address—I fear "for this night only." I use my rights of conquest in the mildest possible manner, for I feel they do not belong to me, and I beg to apologize to Mr. Keller, the proprietor of this charming house, for my involuntary occupation of his premises. Let me congratulate him on the comforts of his house, and express a hope, as my only means of paying him, that they may be soon restored to him, with a lasting peace. There is a beautiful ornamental bouquet outside, a garden full of roses, and choice shrubs beneath my bedroom windows, and the room is furnished with pictures, by no means bad, mirrors, cabinets, a very handsome clock, with candelabra. There are a billiard-room and long suites of handsome apartments. The doors are covered with chalk marks, inaicating that we are not the first possessors of the house. The Quartermaster's directions were positive—No. 61, Rue d'Allemagne. But for that I confess it would have caused me some gentle diffidence before I went up and knocked at the door and rang the bell, and coolly told the excellent but rather nervous housekeeper that I was coming to take up my quarters there. As it is, nothing but *force majeure* can induce me under such circumstances to approach the question of food without certain qualms almost as strong as those of hunger, and evidenced in an uneasy modulation of the voice and a marked deference of manner to the household. The dinner, or *dejeuner*, which was served in a little arbour in the garden, was perfect—*potaje aux croutons, pâtés de moelle*, melons, *poitrine de veau a la financière, pâté froid, etuvée des poires, confitures, &c.*, with an excellent red wine, no matter what its name was, and a coffee of perfection. Every moment I was alarmed lest Mr. Keller should come in; what could I do or say if he did? I have registered a vow that I will buy a set of his *faience*, which he manufactures near at hand. He is expected any moment, and I hope I shall be able to receive him in his own house with proper dignity; but you will admit the task is not easy for a beginner. While I and my friend were banqueting there was sudden fury imported upon us. It was caused by an announcement that a forced contribution of 150,000 francs had been ordered to be paid by the inhabitants before 3 o'clock. True or not, they all believed it, and a very respectable old man who acted as *major domo* quivered all over with rage as he handed round the fine champagne. "Better to die at once! A bad season, no rain—the most miserable crops! no hay! the Prussians! and now a pillage! *Ah, c'est un vilain — ! la guerre!*" I must close this letter now, and if there is anything about Luneville which is worth writing about it must be said hereafter. There is an idea that there must be a great battle somewhere to-day, and the people have it that there was an encounter yesterday or the day before, but details are wanting. Those who state war the most are still in a sort of maze about the duties of their troops. Somehow or other they attribute it to the Emperor in part, without being able to say how, and they ascribe it also to the officers, who are, they say, too young, and "*trop instruits.*" The officers of the old army of the First Empire, they say, were mostly old soldiers, promoted from *sous officiers*. Is there any country which does not think its own infantry incomparable? I have not found it out yet. As I write the blare of Prussian trumpets rings through the wood, which was the favourite lounge of the French trooper in garrison here, and the sun is illuminating the spikes of any number of *pickel haubes*, which are regarded with curious disdain by the citizens. Nancy is less than 30 kilometres away, and our march will, it is supposed, lead us there to-morrow.

But "*the* great battle" cannot be far off now. It will be over before your readers get this letter. No one in this army thinks of a defeat, and yet in such an immense front, where troops not of uniform merit must form line, it is very possible that success may not be uniform. There are three great *corps d'armée* which have not been engaged, the Guard not included, and although the defeat of MacMahon's corps, of Failly's corps, and of Frossard's has astonished and almost stupefied the French, there is by no means a complete prostration or want of belief in final success. As far as I can judge the position of the invading army will not improve as it advances, but it is in magnificent fighting order, and the very intelligence of the men will make them realize their situation and impel them to gigantic efforts to secure a victory, which may, indeed, leave them fresh fields to win, but which will avert the horrors of a defeat and a retreat—horrors, however, no one mentions or ventures to suggest as possible.

LUNEVILLE, Aug. 16.

The irritation of the people of this town, if rightly interpreted to me, approaches fever heat. The money contribution has not been enforced. On the contrary, the Crown Prince has remitted all demands for a subsidy, and I am disposed to believe that the original requisition for 150,000f. in addition to rations, &c., was not made with the Prince's knowledge. But I am told of a stormy scene between the Mayor and the Intendant General. The French believe that the latter threatened to bombard the town and to execute the civic head of the place. This is probably an exaggerated version of a menace that force would be used it necessary. The inhabitants are said to be most miserably impoverished by the bad season, and to be destitute of resources. The rich proprietors and the better classes generally have fled or are away *en voyage*. The burden on those who remain is very great. Imagine the city of Canterbury occupied by a hostile army in this fashion:—In every house the greater portion of the rooms told off to soldiers, who must be fed every day with so much bread, sugar, meat, wine or beer, coffee, and five cigars or an equivalent in tobacco. These soldiers may be the best fellows in the world, but they do as they please, ask for what they want in an unknown tongue, and when they do not get it raise their voices, so as to have, in the eyes and ears of the natives, the appearance of men violent and menacing. Perhaps in an eight-roomed house two rooms will be left to the family, but in the case of the better residences, where the officers are lodged, everything goes well. I hear of such phrases as "Better be shot down at once than endure this." And yet the work is done most gently. The French have had no experience of war in their own land since 1815. When Sydney Smith drew his famous picture of England invaded—farm ricks blazing on all sides, prize sows of Lord Suffolk's breed running about the country with their throats cut, and Mrs. Plymly assailed by an amorous Gaul—he described what had been going on in Europe for some time. The people of France believe that their soldiers behave very well, and respect property, and pay their way, and I am not aware that in civilized countries they have not done so recently; but French troops retreating through their own country within the last few days took what they wanted in towns and villages, or they are sadly belied. Now, to-day, in Luneville, I saw shops with large quantities of valuable property in the windows. There was a jeweller's, with a stock of watches, pins, rings, brooches, &c., recklessly displayed; silk merchants, drapers, booksellers, confectioners—in fact, a large proportion of the usual trading establishments were open. But the requisitions are heavy, and there is a complaint that when they have been complied with unauthorized demands come in to supplement them till nothing is left. The bakers cannot keep a loaf, all the tobacco has been cleared off, and the butchers and winesellers are obliged to surrender at discretion. There is no noise or tumult in the streets, no riot, not a drunken man, but the anger of the people is intense, and is kept up by stories, often apocryphal, of acts of severity elsewhere. To the Prussians this state of feeling is almost comical. They avow that they act on a system which has no exceptions, and that they live on the enemy who declared war against them, and whom the fortune of war has for the time delivered into their hands. The French reply that they are prepared for all this, but that they are exposed to three distinct exactions and to the evils of an utter want of order and of discipline in the conduct of the troops. First, they are "*frappés*" by the direct demands of the Intendance for supplies for the troops in the town; secondly, by the seizure of those supplies as they are being brought into the town, and by their appropriation to the uses of other corps further away; thirdly, by the individual exactions of the soldiery, who take what they please and seize on the bread, meat, and provisions which are got together to meet the Intendant-General's demands. As far as I can see, the work is methodically done. First, the military authorities make their wants known to the Maire, and that functionary sends round a requisition (a printed form), with the order attached. Let us suppose it is for a carriage:—

"REQUISITION.

"Le Maire de la ville de Luneville requiert M. Quidam, propriétaire, de fournir une voiture à deux chevaux pour transporter des personnes. Cette voiture devra se trouver demain, Mardi, à 7 heures à du matin, devant l'Hotel des Vosges.

"Luneville, le 16 Août, 1870.

"Nota.—Les consequences les plus graves resulteraient d'un refus à la presente requisition."

This comes on the top, so to speak, of a dragonnade made on the property to-day by a trooper, who carried off a carriage, two horses, and a driver for the service of the army in the case of the particular person on whom the above has just been served. This is, of course, anything but agreeable—above all to a Frenchman in his own country, where the rights of property are so very jealously guarded. They are almost dazed by it. "Stupefaction" was the word used by one whom I asked as to the effect produced by the Prussian occupation. In Luneville, where there was a daily presence of these splendid horsemen, in polished cuirass and helmets or in the elegant *tenue* of Hussar and Lancer, which seemed to enwrap the place in a halo of military glory, the feeling must be deep indeed. The Cuirassiers who suffered so dreadfully at Woerth (Gunslett) left Luneville only a few days before in all the pride of their magnificent personnel and equipment. Many officers in heavy cavalry regiments are married, and Luneville has now more than its share of widows and orphans. Those of the inhabitants who, not having seen the Cavalry Division, take every man of the Train and baggage escort for a trooper because he trails a sabre by his side, gaze with utter wonder on the lumbering, uncouth fellows, in ill-made uniforms, baggy overalls with muddy leather linings, rusty spurs, and unbrushed tunics, whom they suppose to be the conquerors of those gorgeous squadrons. The Philistine, as he reeled to the ground with the stone in his brow, hurled by the shepherd stripling, could not have been more amazed by his *bouleversement*. When will the Caserne de l'Orangerie, where there were gathered so many hundreds of horses, ring with the songs and laughter of French troopers and the neighing of Frenchchargers again? It is now full of Prussians, and the great block at the end of the square is turned into the Ambulance Internationale, where the Comité des Secours aux Blessés, under the presidency of M. Keller, carry on their labours.

Afternoon and Evening.

The news from before Metz is so important that the Prince Royal has resolved to go over to Pont-à-Mousson, where the King will be to-night, in order to see his father, and probably to concert plans for future operations. The King has by his side Moltke, Von Roon, and Bismarck, the head and arms of Germany. His Royal Highness dined at 5.30 in his quarters at the Hotel des Vosges. There is always a crowd—not a very large one, and with few of the better classes in it—around his door, looking at the men in spiked helmets on duty, and at the officers bustling in and out—though bustling is scarcely the word to apply to a Prussian officer, who is never in so great a hurry that he does not return every salute and give a salute to every one to whom it is due,—and to-night the crowd was augmented by the appearance of two open carriages and the footmen of the Prince drawn up in the street outside. The band of the 58th played in the street during dinner, and by an accident or incident which must have produced an impression on the multitude, the third piece they performed was nothing more nor less than the "*Marseillaise*," and it was odd to see the mothers there nursing and dandling their unconscious babies to the famous Republican strain, which stirred so many French hearts and feet to hurl back invasion. It concluded with the sedate bars of "God Save the Queen." When the Prince, who was attended by General von Blumenthal, got into his carriage and drove off the crowd made way without a sound. Another open carriage with a couple of Staff officers followed and both turned the corner of the street into the little place beyond which the escort was waiting amid dead silence on the part of the spectators. It was only natural. The Prince left at a quarter to 7 o'clock, and expected to be at the Royal Head-Quarters shortly after 9 to-night. The Staff will move to Nancy to-morrow at 8 o'clock, and will be rejoined by his Royal Highness in the course of the day.

August 17.

While there may be a battle raging in our front, while Europe is agitated from one end to the other by rumours, telegrams, letters, and reports, the Head-Quarters Staff of the Third Army is following the course of the Prince Royal along the high road to Nancy in the utmost quiet. We might all be going out to a field day, but for the vast trains which block up the road and a certain earnestness on the faces of those armed men who are seen on every side. When such living torrents are poured into one district a void is created in every store, in every granary and cellar. There was no joyfulness in the expression of those good people of Luneville who watched the exodus of so many men and horses to-day. Others were returning from the west to take the vacant places at table and manger. And then another Army Corps is marching from the east, and it may take the road to Luneville instead of the direct route more to the north. Prospects of more requisitions!

Having said so much of the pressure on the agricultural and rural populations, let me bear testimony to the excellent conduct, so far as my personal observation extends, of these German soldiers. They are the most civil fellows in the world in their ordinary mood. If a soldier meets a man in bourgeois dress he does not take the wall of him, nor is there any swagger in his manner towards him. Alsace and Lorraine are in Prussian hands. There has been a *sauve qui peut* of the people in many districts; there has been great pressure put on those who remained for supplies. But I have not heard complaints of any act of personal outrage, or anything which could be called pillage or theft. It is said that the Southern Germans are less hard to deal with than the Northeners, but it is admitted that the latter are more formidable in the field, and in war fighting is of more importance than good manners. We have now been passing an enormous train of Bavarians, and the men are generally inferior in size to the Prussian troops. Their guns are very long breech-loading six (German) pounders, six to a battery, but I have just passed two batteries of four-pounders with only five

FRENCH AND GERMAN.

THE *Allgemeine Zeitung* publishes an interesting article on the "German-speaking territory in France." It says that this territory now extends over 230 square miles, with 1,427 communes and 1,360,000 inhabitants—a territory which is almost as large as that of Baden both in size and population, and is on the borders of Germany from Basle to Luxemburg. The linguistic boundary (Sprachgränze) between the Germans and the French begins on the Swiss frontier, at the village of Lützel, in the canton of Berne, and thence proceeds to the north-west, following the watershed between the German Rhine and the French Rhone to the Barenkopf, between Damerkirch (Danne-marie) and Belfort. At this place the linguistic boundary has remained undisturbed; all to the east is German. The boundary next proceeds northward along the ridge of the Vosges. The valleys of the Dolder, the Thur, and the Fecht are here German; the source of the Moselle, on the west, is French. In the vicinity of Colmar and Kaisersberg at the sources of the Weiss and the Leber, the French language passes across the Vosges eastward into Alsace, where there are some communes of the canton of Schnierlach (la Pontroye) which speak a Romance dialect. In the valley of the Leber the languages are mixed, and the linguistic frontier proceeds from Markirch (Ste. Marie aux Mines) through the valley of the Weiler, the upper part of which is French, to the Breusch valley. The upper part of the valley of the Vosges is also French, and its villages have French and German names. The lower part is indisputably German. From the Breusch valley the linguistic frontier passes from Alsace to Donon, in Lorraine. The small mountain valleys of the Vosges, which belong to the French linguistic territory, comprise about 4½ square miles, with 30,000 inhabitants. The whole of the remaining portion of Alsace, however, is German. It comprises 140 square miles, 876 communes, and 900,000 German inhabitants. There is not a single place here with a French name. The linguistic boundary becomes more uncertain as it enters Lorraine, where the French language has made much more progress than in Alsace. It begins at the Breusch, and passes to the north-west by the lakes of Guldesung (Etang de Gondreange) and Thusweithe, east of Dieuze. Several towns to the east of this boundary, however, such as Pfalzburg, have become completely Gallicized. Thence the boundary proceeds to Morsberg (Marimount la Haute). The southern and western villages of this district are French, the eastern and northern German. The advance of the French language here is shown by the fact that formerly German was spoken on the banks of the Seille as far as Marsal. The boundary extends in Lorraine up to the borders of the department of the Meurthe, and then enters that of the Moselle. In the former department there are 116 communes, with 65,500 inhabitants. In the department of the Moselle the linguistic boundary passes along the river Nied, leaving Faulquemont and Kriechingen on the right, and thence proceeds to the Kanner, a small stream that flows into the Moselle. The German portion of this department comprises about 43½ square miles, with 266 communes and 189,400 inhabitants. About a ninth part of the originally German portion of Lorraine has been Gallicized since the French annexations of 1552 and 1766.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

OUR HOME FORCES.

(*Spectator*, Aug. 27.)

THERE are two questions connected with our National Defences which have not yet been answered, but which seem to us of not a little importance. Is it really the fact that Englishmen, with the country in danger, will refuse, and refuse by insurrection, to do anything they have not contracted to do, and to do it in any way except the precise one contemplated in their contract? And is it really also the fact that caste feeling is so strong in England that Volunteers in the hour of danger would refuse, and refuse by insurrection, to stand side by side with regular soldiers for a month? Because, if those two questions are answered in the negative, it seems to us that our military system, though bad for educational purposes—bad, perhaps, for all purposes higher than mere fighting,—could still by a little skill and patience and expenditure of money, be made a very formidable system of defence. Let us suppose the 150,000 men at present enrolled, and aware that, for some reason or another, a formidable army might land upon our shores. The *Economist* says, and we believe, that the world does not contain a navy except our own which could carry 50,000 men, completely equipped, anywhither in one trip, and each trip is separate. Let us suppose that will suppose 150,000 men, Germans or others, fairly landed, with all their munitions, their supplies, and every arrangement complete for marching on London. Well, we have, or in a few weeks shall have, 100,000 regular soldiers, organized as well as we know how to organize,—that is, we believe, allowing for merits and defects in the national character, in the most wasteful, most loose, and most efficient way conceivable, enormously over-officered, and supplied, if the departments do their duty, as no army ever was supplied yet. Behind them is a Parliament absolute as destiny, fettered by no rules, bound by no forms, legally competent to decree that all Englishmen with the red hair shall be hung; a Parliament which no person within Great Britain ever thinks of resisting, the most efficient governing instrument perhaps in existence. What stops that Parliament from decreeing that Militia regiment So-and-So, already fairly drilled and exercised, and Volunteer companies So-and-So, already good riflemen, shall be, while the enemy is on British soil, amalgamated with Her Majesty's First Regiment of the Line? Would that law be resisted by the bayonet? Because if not, Her Majesty's First Regiment, supposed to be one thousand strong, would really be three thousand strong, amply officered, with a regular system of supply, regular commissariat, regular means of transport, and filled with men at least as good as any of those with whom the Government of the Island has for eight hundred years succeeded, sooner or later, in defeating any enemy opposed to it. Why do we assume that this could not be done, or that being done, such army would be inefficient or defeated? Because the officers are ignorant? They are the officers we trust to lead the Regulars, and ignorant as they may be—and God knows that is a sufficiently large admission!—it is not in actual battle that their ignorance is greatest. Because they have no transport? They have the best railway system in existence on earth, their own legs, the carts of half a dozen counties, and the most compact of countries to traverse. They have not sufficient artillery? Make it sufficient, then. What stops us from tripling the existing force? They have no sufficient Commissariat? What prevents us from feeding our army in England as easily as we feed 110,000 foresters or old fellows *en fete* by contract, if need be? They have not arms of precision? Order sufficient arms of precision, pay twice their value, and hang Mr. Cardwell if they are not issued by 1st December?

It is very vague and wild, all that? It is intentionally so in exposition, for the thought under it is neither vague nor wild. Our contention is, that pending any plan for the general reform or thorough reorganization of our army system—which fails mainly because it is designed to secure two incompatible objects at once, firstly, to protect England, and secondly, to keep the rich at their ease—it is perfectly possible and easy, if our people have only ordinary patriotism and self-denial, so to arrange that we shall, without enormous expenditure, without a military revolution, and without any strain upon our industrial resources, have at disposal 300,000 very fine troops, very highly efficient, and very amply supplied. We are not saying that is enough, engaging as we do with Lord Elcho that half-a-million would be a better number to assume as the necessary force. We are not saying that the scheme we suggest is anything but a makeshift, believing, as we do, that to compel every man in these islands to give one year of his life to the education of the Army, to a thorough training in arms, gymnastics, and obedience, would in its ultimate results be worth a civil war. Our simple contention is, that imperfect as our organization may be, antiquated as our system of selecting officers is, we can, even now, this year, if the War Minister will but do his duty, set on foot a force double in number the largest force with which on those shores we can by possibility have to contend; that if Mr. Cardwell, or his successor, will but see that the regiments voted by Parliament are realities and thoroughly ready,—a matter of strict duty and common honesty; and make the Artillery voted by Parliament efficient,—a matter of a few score thousand pounds; and will but make the Militiamen,—a matter of trouble and inspection; and give the Volunteers breech-loaders—a question of energy and expense, he has already, now, here before him the material of a magnificent home Army. And our further contention is, that before we settle on the organization of the future, before we appeal to the people, before we attempt any radical change of any kind, we should address ourselves to compel the War Minister to do this one thing, so to prepare the three British armies that if need arises they can in three days be fused into a single army, with organization, with officers, with the traditions without which armies are mobs. No new Acts are necessary for this, no new votes; nothing but a display of energy, which he is bound to display or be dismissed. The Regulars are there, and armed and officered. The Militia are there half armed and badly officered. The Volunteers are there, but unarmed and unofficered. Nothing except want of moral courage or personal incompetence prevents the War Minister from remedying all those partial defects within the next two months, and pending farther and wider reforms supplying the material of a sufficient and most effective defensive Army. If he does not do it, the responsibility is individually his. The person who, in the present state of opinion, which would allow him almost anything, is responsible for any deficiency in the defensive force of the country during the next twelve months is Mr. Cardwell.

For a broader reform, the best practical basis we have yet seen suggested—the best basis, that is, to which Parliament would consent—is Lord Elcho's, which is in principle to make it extremely difficult and unpleasant for a young man not to be a Volunteer. That strikes us as really an able compromise between a scientific system which we shall not get till a catastrophe is either imminent or has occurred, and our national ways of thought and action. We could not, perhaps, pass a law compelling every man between twenty and thirty to serve, but we could pass a law compelling him either to serve or to become an efficient Volunteer,—that is, we could ensure that three millions of Englishmen should be acquainted with the use of arms, with the very simple movements required upon the battle-field, and with the necessity of prompt obedience to orders; and that of itself would be an enormous gain. Out of a reservoir of men like that, increasing in volume every year, we should be sure to have recruits enough for the Regular Army,—which, be it observed, having to serve in all climates, could not be filled entirely on the Prussian system; while it would be easy, in the event of invasion, to fill up from the reservoir any possible gaps in the defending ranks, even if they were obtained by a second system of volunteering for the war only. The loss of time consequent on training would be made up by the gain in physique, in morale, and in the habit of organization; and in Great Britain, at all events, the Government has no more reason to dread an armed people than that of the United States. The Volunteers' instruction must, of course, be made more efficient; but there would be no occasion for two sets of paid officers, sure to be jealous of each other, and sure to have been trained in very different schools. The scheme is, of course, imperfect; but still it could be established, and would give us what we absolutely need,—a good regular army, which in a week could be expanded into a very large one, and in a week reduced again to its original dimensions.

CHARLES MATHEWS EXACTING HIS HIRE.

THE following characteristic letter from Mr. Charles Mathews, in reply to a demand for lower prices at the Theatre Royal, appears in the *Melbourne Argus*: "I want to have a little chat with you touching the present prices at the Theatre Royal. You have made one or two allusions to them, and other papers have done the same, and have, I think, unjustly blamed the management for making them so high. First, then, let me take the blame, if blame there be, upon my own shoulders (for the management has had literally nothing to do with the arrangement), and just let me give you my view of the matter. With what the prices were before I came, I have nothing to do. I only look to my own side of the question. My visit to Melbourne is, in plain terms, a commercial speculation—no one, I presume, gives me credit for anything beyond this—and delighted as I am to have had the opportunity of seeing this most interesting country, I don't attempt to conceal the fact that the temptation held out to me to make the voyage has been—money. Now, to give me a certain amount, a certain amount must be taken, and if the prices are such as to give me less than I can quietly make at home, I candidly confess that I should have preferred remaining there. Why should I risk £1,000 (my expenses out being £500 and £500 my return) on the venture? Why lose six months of the year on the voyage backwards and forwards and the various unavoidable delays, when I could be earning a a large sum weekly at home? The answer is simple and evident—because I hope to make more money in the twelve-month here than I could make in the twelve-month there. Then, what are my chances of doing so? Certainly not by playing to half the prices I do in London. At the Haymarket, Drury Lane, and other theatres at which I am in the habit of performing, the prices are higher than those now demanded here. The stalls are 7s., while here they are 4s.; the dress circle, 5s., as here; the upper circle, 4s, while here it is 3s.; the pit, 2s.; the gallery, 1s. If, then, I am to make more in six months in Australia than I can do in twelve in England (for this is what I must do before I can be said to make a farthing extra, independent of the positive outlay of £1,000, three months' work lost, and double expenses in all ways), I repeat, can this be done by dropping the prices to half the amount I can command elsewhere? If you will live so far 'out of town' you must take the consequences, and expect to pay more for imported articles than those who live nearer, and if you want to entice people 16,000 miles from their homes, it cannot be done by offering them less than they can make where they are. I buy a box of vesuvians in England for 1d., here I have to pay 3d. A bottle of French blacking costs me in Paris a ½ franc; in London 6d; in Melbourne 2s. 6d.; and this increase obtains throughout all other imported articles. Well I am an imported article, and why should I be treated worse than a box of vesuvians or a bottle of blacking? After all, in what do we differ from the Princess's? Can any one witness the performance there for less than 1s.? No. Then why should they witness ours for 6d.? Where is the grievance? I haven't heard that any objection has been raised by those who do come, and I don't see why they should be told that they are illused. Last night for instance (leaving the dress circle out of the question, as the prices there have not been meddled with) 894 persons paid 2s. to the pit—some 50 of whom afterwards voluntarily put down another shilling to exchange to the upper circle, 400 paid to the stalls, 265 to the upper circle, and 500 to the gallery; from the hearty jollity of the audience, I cannot conclude that they repented the price they had paid for their amusement. Why, then, persuade these good people that they are injured? Chacun cherche son plaisir ou il le trouve, and if they are happy, why tell them that they ought to be miserable? 'But,' I am told, 'the play-going population of Melbourne is limited, and the same people go over and over again to see the same piece, which they cannot afford to do at such high prices.' Very good. Let the Petite who would pay ten times at one shilling, (I don't believe he would) pay five times at two shillings, and it will bring it to the same thing. He will spend no more, and if all the play-goers in Melbourne will do the same, I shall be perfectly satisfied; at all events, when Mr. Charles Kean played here the prices were doubled, and no one grumbled, and if Mario or Patti were to pay you a visit, I feel convinced that they would not be expected to receive less than is cheerfully paid them in London or St. Petersburg. Am I, then, unreasonable in thinking that the prices at the Theatre Royal ought not to be gauged by what they have been on ordinary occasions, and without what are called 'stars,' and that those who are fond of astronomy should be allowed to indulge in the luxury of paying a little more for the use of their telescope?"

UPON WHOM CAN WE COUNT? BY EDMOND ABOUT.

WE have not an ally, not one; for what remains of that poor little Denmark so brutally dismembered only represents moral force, and it is not moral force we lack.

England, with whom we fought side by side in the Crimea and in China—England, whose interests, political and commercial, we have aided without thought of recompense—prays for the success of our enemy.

If it be true that the *Times* gives voice to the opinion of the City, and that the City traders, in their wealthy persons, are an epitome of all Great Britain, we have only lies and treason to expect from the English people. It matters mighty little whether M. de Bismarck have or have not bought up the principal London papers; sincere or bribed, they declare open war upon us, and the nation visibly sympathises with them. Writers and readers in England desire the abasement of France, without perceiving, poor people! that such an event would bring about the abasement of all Europe, and their own.

They swell out the victories of Prussia; they hide her defeats; they would like to see the Crown Prince in Paris; they grant Alsace to the stupid Grand Duke of Baden, Lorraine to the mad little friend of the composer Wagner. They stimulate their cold hearts with all the generous blood our soldiers have shed upon the battle-field, and cast a thought neither towards Belgium nor Holland nor the Dutch Colonies, nor to that rivalry of the seas which would avenge our defeat upon themselves if the fate of arms condemned us without appeal.

The Belgians, calling themselves neutral, fight against us in all their journals. Poor sheep, rising against the watch-dog which preserved their freedom! Holland, which would be but a mouthful for the mighty jaws of King William, rejoices to see us bitten in the side, without perceiving that if we perish to-day she will be devoured to-morrow.

The Emperor of Russia—there is not yet a Russian nation—compliments King William day by day. He bore us a grudge for Sebastopol, this magnanimous Alexander. Much good may it do him! But understand them, most wretched Sire, that a great German Empire, founded in spite of us, in hostility to us, would eternally isolate Russia from Western Europe, and would more surely throw you back upon Asia than could all the victories of Napoleon I.!

Spain, which has caused all our sorrows by a miscarable intrigue, and the kingdom of Italy, which owes us its existence, shut themselves up in a surly neutrality. These two peoples, our neighbours, our brothers by origin, our natural allies, which ought to tend with us, towards the founding of a Latin confederation, discount our fall as an accomplished fact. Poor Spain! poor Italy! What would you be in Europe without us? Austria, whom we beat at Magenta and Solferino by force of arms, and at Sadowa by non-interference, thinks to take her revenge by leaving us alone before her enemy and ours. She has still men enough, still money enough, even for a diversion which would make of us her grateful allies for the next century. She folds her arms. What can she hope? Would she wish to have in us companions of misfortune? I hope that this painful consolation will be refused her, and, come what will to us, I swear that we shall never be her companions in abasement. Some days after Sadowa, when the Emperor of Austria prepared to give desperate battle under the walls of Vienna, the traders of the capital came in deputation to say to him, "Go and fight elsewhere if you are really determined to fight; spare us the horrors of a bombardment, which might damage our houses and turn our beer." Paris is getting ready to prove, by an heroic defence, her superiority over Vienna.

We have not an ally in Europe—the fact is clear. Neither the great Powers nor the little States will make common cause with France. The best-disposed diplomatists are waiting in their cabinets for a decisive victory of the Prussian to beg pardon for us, and to limit, in the interests of the European equilibrium, the precipitate annexations of Herr Von Thunks, gentlemen; but France will save her soul all alone, and will owe the obligation to no one but herself. France is still strong enough to say, with the Medea of Corneille, "I alone, and it is enough!"

We have an army numerous and solid. The most unfriendly estimates do not count our loss in wounded, killed, and prisoners at 100,000 men; the enemy himself admits that his first success has cost him 150,000 soldiers. Some of our regiments have been disconcerted for a moment by a power of destruction hitherto unheard-of; by a fire which our officers, though they feared it not, have characterised as "incredible;" and, above all, by that artillery of long range and unceasing fire which decimated men from a distance, and seemed to be falling from the sky. Frenchmen are used to see their foe face to face. Nothing so stupefies an army as to receive bullets and grape-shot from an invisible foe. The personal bravery of the French, so brilliant in engagements with the bayonet, has been neutralised in part by the distance systematically observed by the enemy. But an experience costing us so dear will not be lost; it has inspired our Generals with a new system of tactics. I put forward in proof the fights of the 14th, 16th, and 18th, and that fine campaign of Bazaine's in which we have gloriously balanced all the advantages of the enemy. France can count upon her army; but she counts also on herself. Every class of the population—peasants, artisans, tradesmen—all have perceived that it is no longer a case of waiting the event, but of taking part in the struggle. The time is past when ninety-nine hundredths of the nation sheltered itself quietly behind a wall of human flesh, saying, "It is the business of the army; we pay our soldiers to cover us with their bodies." Each for self henceforward. The army goes in front; but every man strong enough to bear a rifle composes the reserve of the army.

A great battle will be fought this week—to-morrow, perhaps—between the army of King William and ours. Is it a Jena which is preparing? We have the right to hope so. But, even if a second Leipsic, the last word would not be spoken. Behind the army of the Rhine is Paris and behind Paris France!—*L'Opinion Nationale.*

THE EMPEROR AND THE ENGLISH PRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "STANDARD."

SIR,—A friend of mine was staying at Compiègne. One morning the Emperor entered his room with *Punch* in his hand, saying, "I thought you might like to see this," smilingly pointing to a severe caricature of himself; "for see," he continued, "this is when the *Times* is very angry with me. *Punch* is the echo of the *Times*; and now I will shew you my portrait by the same artist, at the time of the *entente cordiale*." Just see how handsome I am when they want me, and how hideous when they don't."

I think, sir, this shows how truthfully the Emperor appreciates the criticisms of a portion of our press.—Your obedient servant,

AN ENGLISHMAN.

MILITARY LESSONS OF THE WAR.

(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

THE absence of military correspondents with the French and Prussian armies—of critical, professional observers of the incidents of the great struggle between the two greatest military nations of Europe—is to be regretted not merely on account of our present loss, great as that is, but because we thus run a risk of wholly missing some of the more important lessons of the war. It is surprising how little really detailed military information of the past and passing events has yet reached us. No diligent military correspondents have hovered about the battle-fields to cull from them the instruction which they were capable of affording; the facile pen which told of the Bohemian triumphs, and which taught us so much, is perforce idle. Even the well-known correspondent who accompanies the Crown Prince has as yet been able to record little of permanent military value and interest. And yet day by day in the Alsatian battle-fields lessons of the highest importance to the soldier and to the nation are being spelt out. We may be told that it is too soon to attempt to generalize from the present struggle, that a day's events may upset all our conclusions, that, after all, the campaign is scarcely opened, that nothing absolutely decisive has yet been done. In this there is no doubt much truth. It is too soon to attempt to generalize exhaustively, or to pronounce dogmatically as to the ultimate solution of all the great problems now being worked out upon the Meuse and Moselle. We have, of course, much more to learn, and many questions are still in suspense. But it is not too soon to appeal to the experience of the present war as establishing certain facts, or as affording indications, more or less decided of important conclusions of grave military import. We have got, at any rate, to the words of one syllable, and these it will be well to master before we attempt to master the more difficult lessons. For the present, we shall confine ourselves to setting forth the points which seem to be plainly proved. The instruction to be derived in this way groups itself naturally into several large divisions. There is, for example, that division which connects itself with the personnel of the contending armies, and the organization under which that personnel is directed. There is, again, the question of material of war, its efficiency and application; there is the large and important division which comprehends the various tactical considerations; there is the strategy of the campaign; there is the home application of these and various other lessons to ourselves and our soldiers. To exhaust these subjects would be to write several treatises, and no attempt of the sort will be made here. All we propose to do is to note down from time to time the points which become more or less decidedly established; thus accumulating as the war proceeds some raw material of instruction which may hereafter be usefully applied to the strengthening of our own system.

It is surely not to0 soon to hear testimony to the excellence and efficiency of the Prussian soldiers. This is the more important because those who, like ourselves, have advocated a reorganization of our military system on something approaching the Prussian basis have been frequently met with the statement that the reputation of this army rested upon no solid foundation, and was purely the result of a long standing army system, as contradistinguished from what we may call the national military system. have urged that the successes of the Prussians in Den, mark, or against an internally divided and badly administered military power like Austria, afforded no guarantee of the success of the Prussian arms against a really first-rate military Power, against a well-trained, vigorous, compact standing army, such as that of France. All advances towards the Prussian system have been met by a depreciation of the performances of the Prussian army in Bohemia and elsewhere. Prussia was ready while her opponents were not; or she had the better rifle; or her officers were inherently stronger; or the generals opposed to her were weak and incapable; or there were dissensions in the enemy's camp; or the campaign was too short to admit of sound conclusions being drawn. In fact, the Prussian military strength was hollow. Prick it with a French bayonet, and the whole thing at once came to pieces? The past few weeks will have supplied a complete answer to this criticism. The Prussian arms have achieved a series of extraordinary successes against a French army. And that French army, be it observed, has fought in some respects under what may be called the most favourable circumstances. It has been animated by all the first fire which lights up and almost sanctifies a popular campaign—by all the confidence of men who anticipated a decided victory. There were new and wonderful weapons, too, to exhibit their prowess; there were French generals of Italian and Algerian renown to outwit; there was time for studying the question which this war was destined to solve; there was an army numerically stronger, we believe than, any which France has before placed in the field. If there was numerical inferiority, there was the compensating advantage of position. There was, in brief, a military machine adapted to the highest quality, which for years had been undergoing all sorts of modification and improvement specially in view of the occasion which had at last arrived. This was the force against which the Prussian soldier was called upon to fight. How has he acquitted himself? No one will deny that he has shown a determination, an intrepidity, a coolness, a discipline which place him at once in the very highest military ranks. While full of the deep fury and intense national dislike of his foe, he has yet carefully subordinated his feelings to his discipline. He his not been betrayed into neglecting the lessons so admirably taught him during peace. He has not fired away all his ammunition like a *feu de joie*, or at impossible ranges; he has not trusted to unmeaning or unnecessary onsets for victory; he has not omitted to fight under cover as far as possible; he has not fought indiscriminately or blindly, although when required, as at Spikeren, he has been ready to execute assaults of the most desperate and bloody kind, and he has throughout exhibited that steadiness of valour which is admirable. It seems to us, if the accounts which we have received may be relied upon, that the Prussian soldier has approached as near perfection in his conduct on the march and in action as it is possible to attain to. In gallantry he may not have surpassed the French, but he has equalled them, and he has coupled that gallantry with a discretion and a moral sobriety and quiet earnestness of purpose which the French soldier does not always seem to have exhibited. His very enthusiasm also is of a totally different character from that of his foe. Much of all this, no doubt, is natural to the Prussians; but much of it is the direct offspring of an excellent discipline. And that discipline begins, not in the army, but in the national schools.

The education of the Prussian soldier is an important factor in the results which we have described. The military system completes and compacts what the national education has commenced. That system is essentially an intelligent one in its two main features. In the first place, it draws into the ranks a large proportion of superior recruits; in the second place, it subjects the whole army to a training of the highest character. The expression "superior recruits" is sometimes sneered at in this country by military men. They tell us that we want a soldier to do what he is told—neither more nor less—and that we have never been able to comprehend why an intelligent recruit should be less likely to be amenable to discipline than one who recognizes in it nothing more than a mechanical coercive force. Is it not from our superior recruits that our non-commissioned officers are made? And we say also fairly urge that the Prussian army, which is without doubt the most intelligent in the world, is also probably at this moment the most efficient. As to the system of training, we have spoken of this on many occasions. No one who is interested in these subjects can be ignorant of the method of field, instruction, which has been elaborated in Prussia, and which we have lately happily adopted to some extent for our troops—the method of bringing large bodies of men together, no for "sham fights," but for a series of military man œuvres which are made as real as the absence of bal cartridge and of an actual enemy will permit—man œuvres by which not merely the rank and file but the officers and generals are practised and informed. Nor can any one who is acquainted even slightly with the Prussian army believe that the discipline is otherwise than stringent. No soldiers—least of all such soldiers as the Prussians—can be made without discipline. And the product of the system—of this intelligent discipline and training—is a army composed, in its best personnel, is the army which is now rolling back an attempted invasion by what has hitherto been regarded as the greatest regular military Power in Europe. There is another point to be observed with regard to the Prussian columns now advancing into France. They are not as a rule, old soldiers. The older soldiers of Prussia are at present in her second line. The first lines—the columns which conquered at Saarbrücken, Woerth, and Mars-la-Tour—are composed mainly of men in their first term of short service; and yet these men seem to lack nothing of the finer qualities of veteran soldiers. Further, these columns derive much of their momentum from the fact that they stand in relation to the nation from which they issue forth, not as a class apart, but strictly as national representatives. The Prussian army is essentially a national army—a national microcosm. It is not a mere isolated body of trained men; it is a vital part of the nation, whose pulses with the same pulses and is animated with the same emotions. Such a force is, we will not say irresistible, but, well directed, it undoubtedly forms as powerful a military engine, whether for attack or defence, as can be conceived. We call attention to these things, not as being new, but because they have derived from recent events a new emphasis and increased strength, and because, while we are striving to remodel our military system, it behoves us attentively to observe the results of that system which appears to combine at once the maximum of efficiency with the minimum of cost. If standing armies are unendurable, if daily they are becoming more of an anachronism, and if, at the same time, it is daily becoming more and more necessary to have always at hand a numerous body of trained men for the defence of the country—a force which, while not always on foot, can spring into active, efficient existence at a moment's notice—then surely it is important to note the suggested and apparently satisfactory solution of this problem which is presented by the Prussians. This is the first great lesson of the present war.

THE SCHELDT.

CAPTAIN SHERARD OSBORN describes in the *Times* some recent observations on the importance of the Scheldt as a rival to the Thames. He says:—"I returned from a two months' trip considerably relieved and lightened of a good number of Old World prejudices and fears. It was easy to appreciate the importance of the Scheldt in the days of the First Napoleon. It gave him one more point from which to threaten a descent on Great Britain, and the possession of its inland waters promised some security against a naval attack in those times, while he built, organised, and formed a fleet and an army for the purpose of invasion. Time, steam, and modern science have changed all since then. The upper waters of the Scheldt are too narrow, if not too shallow, for the great ironclad fleets of to-day. I saw even one of our wooden 50-gun frigates filling up the channel to Antwerp. The lower waters about Beveland and Walcheren are far more open to our attack than Dunkerque or Cherbourg would be, and if we sent over and sank half-a-dozen iron ships, filled with stones in the Channel at any time, we should have the possessor of the Scheldt sealed up like a rat in a hole, with the possibility of swamping a good proportion of his subjects by the consequent inundation. The Scheldt no more commands the North Sea than the Thames does. I maintain it matters little to us who has the mouths of the Rhine, provided he make as good use of them as our friends the Dutchmen. I do not disguise from myself the necessity for our turning our attention to the condition of our eastern seaboard, while leaving our neighbours to look after their own affairs. There is no part of Great Britain so open to attack or insult, yet so little prepared for it, as the seaboard which faces the North Sea and the European Continent. To defend this coast I hold we should have a good home squadron of iron-clad monitors, fit to handle in shoal water, with speed to move suddenly to any point of attack, and the next most essential point is the construction of good harbours of refuge, one on the east coast of England and another in Scotland, where our squadron could always concentrate, seek shelter, or repair, and within which, as at Portland, the fleet of our merchantmen may run for succour or safety. Spread a chart of the North Sea before you, and it will be seen that from Orfordness to the Orkneys, a distance of more than 600 miles along the coast, we have some petty tidal harbours, the mouths of a few short rivers, with shallow water anchorages and some exposed firths. There are towns like Lowestoft, Yarmouth, Grimsby, Hull, Scarborough, Whitby, Sunderland, Leith, pleasant places on the Firths of Forth and Moray, Montrose, Aberdeen, Peterhead, and Wick, all exposed to a repetition of the operations to which we subjected Odessa, Eupatoria, and Kertch. Of course, there are trumpery forts with guns here and there, begging the naval officer to come within range, but, as they have no legs and he has steam power he will do his work despite of them; and it has always struck me as remarkable that all our attention has been directed to the preparation and protection of our southern coast, and the neglect of that portion of it which faces to the east. If this be true at once—and it will cost much less than a military occupation of Belgium—I fully expect before long to see a panic in England and bad feeling towards Germany directly she begins, as she must now do for her own safety, to develop her vast naval resources and form a great arsenal at the magnificent port of Jahde. We shall hear of it being the key of the North Sea and the rival of Chatham. It only lies a day's run from the Humber, and our Yorkshire friends will wake up to it before long."

PAPER SOLDIERS.

BOULOGNE-SUR-MER, August 24.

I HAVE escaped from the tumult of poor Paris to the comparative calm of this empty bathing-place—escaped with a trunk full of war literature, that in days to come will help to give the world an idea of the manner in which the Parisians of 1870 prepared to give the Prussians a reception in their beloved capital. The *cocardes*, selling along the Boulevards at 20 and 25 centimes each; the ladies' hats, with huge tri-colour feathers, like those of the Generals of the Revolution; the shoes, with tri-colour rosettes; the alms-boxes for the wounded, hanging at the posterns of the shops; the hatters full of cocked hats, kepis, and wide-awakes, garnished with the omnipresent three colours, and caps with the red cross; the strange Garibaldian uniforms of the Mobiles, the bersaglieri cut of the *franc-tireurs*, and the ungainly *ensemble* of the spectacled Sedentary National Guard; the crowds round Devisme's cities and pistols, and then a few steps further on, about the depot of Montreuil peaches; the gentlemen-beggars for the wounded, shaking canvas bags at the end of long poles; the orderlies galloping incessantly to and fro; the irruption of provincial *pompiers*, and *douaniers*, and marines; the little Bourse when the papers come out between four and five, or when a bulletin has been put up at the Mairie of the 9th Arrondisement round the corner; the rows about change in the cafés; the rush for the English papers between eight and nine; the groups hovering round poor La Perine, while she rearranges the flags upon her war map, or readjusts the bow with the red cross with which she attracts passers-by to her money-bag for the wounded; the deserted Grand Hotel, and the crowded Elysée where the volunteers are enrolling themselves; the "Marseillaise" at the Opera, executed by the whole audience up-standing; and, for central object, the silent and sad Tuileries, with the flag wearily moving in the summer air, over the fallen fortunes of the solitary, care-oppressed Lady within! Paris in a state of siege, and preparing for the besieger; angry, excited, feverishly active—and, the same time, listening to the songs at the Cafés Chantants, and laughing over the caricatures of *Le Eclipse*, the *Charivari*, and, till it was suppressed by General Montauban, the *Cloche*; Paris still amused with the *Journal Amusant*, or exasperated with the little *Officiel* that gives no satisfactory war news; Paris alive till one in the morning expecting news—is too much for the irritable, nervous, or excitable stranger, who is not of the *grande nation*. They who are of the land can bear the swell and rush; but it is dazing to look on from the bank. Even M. Auber has felt this, and has enrolled himself in the Sedentary National Guard. We shall see the intrepid regiment of Arm Chairs if the war lasts. Even these will be an improvement on the paper soldiers with which France was deluded into confidence as to the feasibility of her triumphant march to Berlin.

Away from the Paris war fever, and cooled a little by the sea, I have something to say of these same paper soldiers. I think I may open the eyes of your readers upon the mystery that has led up to the series of disasters which have attended the French arms in this wondrous war, and which have provoked a brisk trade in jet ornaments (the fleur-de-lys, I remarked, was a popular design) in the Rue de la Paix and thereabouts.

I travelled from Paris to Boves with two rubicund cattle dealers, who were returning home after having made good bargains in the threatened capital. They were stout, fair florid men, with heavy whips, heavy jewellery, heavy purses, and evidently a capacity for heavy drinking. There was the bucolic heartiness in them; and we were soon deep in the war. One had sold three thousand sheep in the Paris market and sixty beasts—

"They'll not die of hunger," he said. "The stock is becoming enormous. They may come to their last cartridge and their last man, but not to their last biscuit, nor their last *bouillon*."

"Nor their last bœuf," the other interrupted, pointing with his thumb at his friend, to convey to me the knowledge that there were more oxen in his meadows than he or yet been driven out of them.

"But, Monsieur, we have a revenge to take; and, the war ended, we shall take it," continued the vendor of 3,000 sheep to beleaguered Paris. "France has been betrayed; France has been cheated. You remember that, fourteen or fifteen years ago, private offices, individual speculators, bought substitutes for the conscription that they could not afford them. The price has risen since I drew lots, but this is not what we complain of. Everything has become dearer: human flesh, you see, as well as meat. Say the young man who has drawn an unlucky number doesn't wish to be a soldier. Well, his parents go to the Government office appointed within the last fifteen years for that purpose, and pay, say, two thousand francs. Their dear boy is exonerated. Now, it is understood that with the two thousand francs a substitute, a *remplacent*, shall be bought. This is the bargain between (1) the exonerated boy, (2) the Government, and (3) the nation."

"*Les voleurs!*" the cattle dealer's friend interjected at this point.

"Well, what has been done? While the traffic in men was in the hands of private companies, the Government took care to have their substitutes, since they had no interest in suppressing them. But, turned dealers themselves, their interest lay at once in a different direction. Well, they have just done this: taken the money from the pockets of families and put it into their own, and buttoned them carefully up. The substitute money has not bought a substitute. Just observe, monsieur, the effect of this. The right number of men have been put upon paper. To the public, who knew nothing of the dishonest transaction, the companies of our regiments were a hundred strong; and consequently the regiments, they believed, had each 3,000 men, under the flag. But what was the actual truth? Why, I can give you any number of instances where the actual available men were not more than 30 to the company. Regiments that upon paper were at their full strength would barely muster 1,800 fighting men, and some even less than this. This is our defeat! This is the key to the disasters which redden the brow of every Frenchman. *Les gredins!*"

The speaker wrenched the end of his cigar off with his teeth, folded his arms, glared, first at me and then at his friend, and asked what form of cruel punishment was severe enough for the rascals who had sold the honour of their country in this way.

"They will pay dearly," said the other. "What is the result to us? Why, ruin. In my *pays* no less than 22 beetroot mills were to have been set in motion this year. They are built, they are ready, but we have no workmen, and no coals. The young men who were educated into confidence as to the feasibility of her triumphant march to Berlin. enumerated, and had drawn good numbers; who had, in short, settled to industrious lives, thinking that the State had no further military claims upon them, are drafted off, absolutely like *les moutons de monsieur*?"

"That is not all," said the sheep-dealer. "What kind of vermin have we been entertaining for the last year or two? We have had Prussians in France—all over France—for a year or two, even in our brave Picardy. Imagine this. An elegant gentleman—a German—took up his residence in my neighbourhood some eighteen months since. He made the acquaintance of the great seigneur of the locality, was asked to the chateau, and made love to the seigneur's daughter and was only waiting till she had passed her sixteenth year to be married to her. I tell you he was a very accomplished person, and among his accomplishments sketching held a foremost place. He sketched the whole country; he measured every road. We are brave people, and never suspected him for a moment. Well, on the day war was declared he decamped, and neither the seigneur nor his daughter have heard of him since. He was *tout bonnement*, a Prussian spy. Well, that scoundrel does not raise our bile half so much as the rascals who have made us a hundred or two thousand of paper soldiers, and put the money that should have bought fighting men in their pockets. But they will disgorge; and we shall hold them by the throat (the war over) until they have returned every *rouge-liard*. The army know this, and in every regiment they are talking about it. It is the question that will be settled before any other directly we have got rid of the Prussians."

The cattle-dealer's story has been repeated to me since by a military-man, who had it direct from a Corps Législatif official. It is, indeed, the chief text of all military gossip.—*Daily News.*

METZ.

(*All the Year Round.*)

THIS old fashioned town, twenty-four miles from Nancy, the capital of the old Duchy of Lorraine, and two hundred and twenty-eight from Paris, is the capital of the Department of the Moselle, and, what is more, a first-class fortress, the seat of a bishopric, and the head-quarters of a military division.

The Romans, who always trod heavily, left deep footprints here. Six of their great military roads met at this spot. They called the place, surrounded by vineclad hills, Divodurum, but from the half German tribe known as the Mediomatrici, the name of the strong fort on the Moselle became corrupted about the fifth century to Mettis, from whence it slid easily down to Metz, as it is now pronounced. Grey old Roman walls remain here and there, and there are fragments near the southern outworks of an amphitheatre and paumachia (for sham sea-fights, on the old Sadler's Wells principle,) and a great aqueduct once stalked away southward, of which seventeen gigantic arches still remain out of one hundred and sixty-eight, to frame the pleasant landscape at Jouey on the Moselle, eight kilometres off. Metz was a good deal troubled about A.D. 70 by some riotous troops of that wild boar, Vitellius, and in 452, when it had quite forgotten those troubles, by Attila whose Huns sacked, burned, and destroyed everything portable, consumable, and destructible. At the death of Clovis the city became the capital of the kingdom of Austrasia, and later the capital of Lorraine. In 988 it was made a free imperial town, and became a self-supporting neutral fortress on the border of Charlemagne's old domains